THE

European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1802.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES HARRIS, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of the NORTH SIDE of FINSBURY-SQUARE.]

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LONDON REVIEW.

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

Perſons who reſide abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 21, *Sherborne Lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 22, *Sherborne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 3, *Sherborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. from Chriſt's College, informs us, that the degree conferred on Dr. Nelſon was utterly unconnected with the merits of his brother. Dr. Nelſon took his degree in the ſame regular way that every other Doctor of Divinity obtains it, and upon that occaſion preached an Engliſh and a Latin Sermon, both which were heard with great ſatisfaction.

J. H.'s Elegiac Stanzas came too late.

We have been obliged to poſtpone ſeveral of our poetical correſpondents.

The XIVth "*Eſſay after the Manner of Goldſmith*" was received too late for inſertion in the preſent Number.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from February 6, to February 13.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	76	9	00	0	39	0	25	5	38	4
Surry	78	0	38	0	39	0	25	2	38	0
Hertford	72	4	46	6	38	4	23	10	38	9
Bedford	75	9	53	4	42	6	25	1	33	6
Hunting.	73	0	00	0	36	6	17	8	32	0
Northam.	74	6	00	0	39	6	18	8	41	0
Rutland	78	6	00	0	42	0	20	6	42	0
Leiceſter	77	4	00	0	42	9	18	8	42	1
Nottingh.	81	0	50	0	48	8	22	0	45	0
Derby	82	4	00	0	49	0	22	4	49	2
Stafford	80	1	00	0	49	0	23	3	49	7
Salop	80	6	57	2	49	1	23	1	00	0
Hereford	71	0	54	4	43	3	22	8	42	1
Worceſt.	79	3	48	8	45	8	28	11	43	2
Warwick	82	4	00	0	47	1	24	6	49	9
Wilts	65	2	00	0	35	4	24	4	53	8
Berks	72	11	00	0	35	2	25	2	40	5
Oxford	70	9	00	0	36	10	22	4	39	8
Bucks	77	0	00	0	38	10	24	9	41	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	79	11	38	6	36	8	24	0	34	4
Kent	70	10	00	0	36	4	26	8	34	0
Suſſex	71	4	00	0	37	10	24	8	36	0
Suffolk	78	3	40	0	37	11	21	1	31	3
Cambrid.	74	5	43	2	35	9	15	1	31	0
Norfolk	77	2	39	9	36	1	20	11	30	8
Lincoln	73	1	48	0	39	9	16	9	36	3
York	69	3	43	3	39	1	18	2	37	2
Durham	70	11	00	0	40	0	18	8	00	0
Northum.	67	8	48	0	33	10	19	2	00	0
Cumberl.	79	10	48	8	37	9	20	5	00	0
Weſtmor.	79	7	55	4	38	4	22	11	00	0
Lancaſh.	82	4	00	0	51	6	25	8	49	4
Cheſhire	77	0	00	0	52	3	22	9	46	7
Glouceſt.	73	2	00	0	43	5	25	3	44	0
Somerſet	71	10	00	0	38	11	21	8	42	0
Monmou.	77	4	00	0	44	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	70	3	00	0	36	2	19	4	00	0
Cornwall	69	8	00	0	34	6	15	9	00	0
Dorſet	71	0	00	0	35	6	29	4	42	0
Hants	71	11	00	0	37	11	23	11	47	2
WALES.										
N. Wales	81	0	00	0	48	0	29	6	00	0
S. Wales	69	4	00	0	40	9	17	11	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
28	30.60	46	S.
29	30.32	45	S.
30	29.91	46	S.
31	29.69	47	S.

FEBRUARY.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	29.62	46	S.
2	29.71	47	S.
3	29.78	45	S.W.
4	29.87	46	S.
5	29.92	42	S.W.
6	30.13	36	N.W.
7	30.14	33	N.
8	30.20	34	S.W.
9	29.80	36	W.
10	29.61	35	W.S.W.
11	29.67	36	N.
12	30.08	35	N.
13	30.16	35	N.E.
14	30.02	33	N.
15	29.97	31	N.
16	29.71	32	N.W.
17	29.40	38	S.
18	29.34	40	E.
19	29.65	42	S.
20	29.45	44	W.
21	29.30	46	W.
22	29.82	45	W. by S.
23	30.18	49	W.
24	30.00	48	W.
25	29.90	41	N. by E.

European Magazine

Engd by Fadley

JAMES HARRIS. MDCCLXXVI.

ÆT SU LXVII

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY 1802.

JAMES HARRIS, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

OF this learned and truly excellent man we have already given a ſhort account, in our Magazine for Auguſt 1797; but a more detailed narrative having been lately preſented to the public by his ſon, the heir of his virtues and talents, we are confident that the circumſtances diſcloſed in this account will be acceptable to our readers and uſeful to the world at large, from the example of domeſtic worth which they hold out for imitation.

By this account we learn, that Mr. Harris was the eldeſt ſon of James Harris, Eſq. of the Cloſe of Saliſbury, by his ſecond wife, the Lady Elizabeth Aſhley, who was the third daughter of Anthony Earl of Shafteſbury, and ſiſter to the celebrated author of the Characteriſtics, as well as to the Hon. Maurice Aſhley Cooper, the elegant tranſlator of Xenophon's Cyropædia;—that he was born July 20th, 1709;—and that he received the early part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Hill, Maſter of the Grammar School at Saliſbury, "who was long known and reſpected in the Weſt of England as an inſtructor of youth." At ſchool Mr. Harris remained till the age of ſixteen; he was then entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Wadham College, Oxford; and having completed his academical ſtudies, his father removed him to Lincoln's-inn, "not intending him for the bar, but, as was then a common practice, meaning to make the ſtudy of the law a part of his education." When he had attained his twenty fourth year, he had the misfortune of loſing his father: but this event, by making him independent, enabled him to engage in thoſe purſuits, and to adopt that mode of life which were beſt ſuited to his inclination.

"The ſtrong and decided bent of his mind," obſerves Lord M. "had always been towards the Greek and Latin claſſics. Theſe he preferred to every other ſort of reading; and to his favourite authors he now applied himſelf with avidity, retiring from London to the houſe in which his family had very long reſided in the Cloſe of Saliſbury. His application during fourteen or fifteen years to the beſt writers of antiquity continued to be almoſt unremitting, and his induſtry was ſuch as is not often exceeded. He roſe always very early, frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning, eſpecially during the winter, becauſe he could then moſt effectually inſure a command of time to himſelf."

Though Mr. Harris afterward became ſo diſtinguiſhed for his intimate acquaintance with, and attachment to, the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, yet the following anecdote aſſures us that his ſtudy of the Stagirite did not commence very early:

"I have heard my father ſay, that it was not until many years after his retirement from London that he began to read Ariſtotle and his commentators, or to enquire, ſo deeply as he afterwards did, into the Greek philoſophy. He had imbibed a prejudice, very common at that time even among ſcholars, that Ariſtotle was an obſcure and unprofitable author, whoſe philoſophy had been deſervedly ſuperſeded by that of Mr. Locke;

Locke; a notion which my father's own writings have ſince contributed to correct, with no ſmall evidence and authority."

Mr. Harris's fondneſs for the cauſe of literature did not detach him from more important purſuits; he acted regularly and aſſiduouſly as a magiſtrate for his own county, and gave "in that capacity occaſional proofs of a manly ſpirit and firmneſs, without which the mere formal diſcharge of magiſterial duty is often uſeleſs and inſufficient." His firſt literary production was printed in the year 1744, and contained three treatiſes, 1ſt. concerning Art,—2d. Muſic, Painting, and Poetry,—and 3d. on Happineſs, which Lord Monboddo, ſpeaking of the Dialogue on *Art*, praiſes as containing "the beſt ſpecimen of the dividing, or diæretic manner, as the antients called it," that was to be found in any modern book with which he was acquainted.

In July 1745, Mr. Harris married Miſs Elizabeth Clarke, daughter, and eventually heireſs, of John Clarke, Eſq. of Sandford near Bridgewater in the county of Somerſet, by whom he had five children; two of theſe died at an early period; James, now Earl of Malmeſbury, and two daughters, have ſurvived their father.—In 1751, he publiſhed his *Hermes*, or a Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Univerſal Grammar.

"From the period of his marriage until the year 1761, my father (ſays Lord Malmeſbury), continued to live entirely at Saliſbury, except in the ſummer, when he ſometimes retired to his houſe at Durnford near that city. It was there that he found himſelf moſt free from the interruption of buſineſs and company, and at leiſure to compoſe the chief part of thoſe works which were the reſult of his ſtudy at other ſeaſons. His time was divided between the care of his family, in which he placed his chief happineſs, his literary purſuits, and the ſociety of his friends and neighbours, with whom he kept up a conſtant and cheerful intercourſe. The ſuperior taſte and ſkill which he poſſeſſed in muſic, and his extreme fondneſs for hearing it, led him to attend to its cultivation in his native place with uncommon pains and ſucceſs; inſomuch that, under his auſpices, not only the annual muſical feſtival in Saliſbury flouriſhed beyond moſt inſtitutions of the kind, but even the ordinary ſubſcription-concerts were carried on, by his aſſiſtance and directions, with a ſpirit and effect ſeldom equalled out of the metropolis. Many of the beautiful ſelections made from the beſt Italian and German compoſers for theſe feſtivals and concerts, and adapted by my father ſometimes to words ſelected from Scripture, or from Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, ſometimes to compoſitions of his own, have ſurvived the occaſions on which they were firſt produced, and are ſtill in great eſtimation. Two volumes of theſe ſelections have been lately publiſhed by Mr. Corfe, organiſt of Saliſbury cathedral; the reſt remain in MS. in poſſeſſion of my family. His own houſe, in the mean time, was the frequent ſcene of ſocial and muſical meetings; and I think I do not hazard too much in ſaying, that he contributed, both by his own converſation, and by the company which he often aſſembled at his houſe from various parts, to refine and improve the taſte and manners of the place in which he reſided."

Mr. Harris was choſen a repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Chriſt Church, in the year 1761, which ſeat he retained to the day of his death. In the following year, he accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, whence he was promoted in 1763 to be a Lord of the Treaſury: in 1774, he became Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, and this appointment he held during the remainder of his life.

"Although aſſiduous in the diſcharge of his parliamentary duty, and occaſionally taking a ſhare in debates, Mr. Harris never contracted any violent ſpirit of party. He abhorred faction of every kind; nor did he ever relinquiſh, for public buſineſs, thoſe ſtill more intereſting purſuits which had made the delight and occupation of his earlier years. If they were ſomewhat intermitted during the ſitting of parliament, he renewed them with increaſed reliſh and ſatisfaction on his return into the country. Thoſe who ſaw him in London, partaking with cheerfulneſs and enjoyment of a varied and extenſive ſociety, and frequenting dramatic and muſical entertainments, while, during his ſtay in Saliſbury, he always exerciſed a reſpectable, but well-regulated hoſpitality, were ſurpriſed that he could have found time to compoſe and publiſh in

1775 another learned work. It contains, under the title of Philoſophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not finiſh, on the Peripatetic logic. So far as relates to the *arrangement* of ideas, it is complete; but it has other objects alſo in view. It combats, with great force and ability, the atheiſtical doctrines of chance and materialiſm."

The laſt work which proceeded from the pen of this ingenious writer was his *Philological Enquiries*; which, ſays his ſon, "is a more popular work than any of his former ones, and contains rather a ſummary of the concluſions to which the philoſophy of the ancients had conducted them in their critical inquiries, than a regular and perfect ſyſtem. The principles on which thoſe concluſions depend are therefore omitted, as being of a more abſtruſe nature than was agreeable to his deſign; which was to teach by illuſtration and example, not by ſtrict demonſtration. Indeed, this publication appears to have been meant not only as a retroſpective view of thoſe ſtudies which exerciſed his mind in the full vigour of his life, but likewiſe as a monument of his affection towards many of his intimate friends. I cannot therefore but conſider it as a pleaſing proof of a mind retaining, at an advanced age, a conſiderable degree of its former energy and activity, together with, what is ſtill more rarely to be found, an undiminiſhed portion of its candour and benevolence.

"Before this laſt volume was entirely concluded, my father's health had evidently begun to be very much impaired. He never enjoyed a robuſt conſtitution; but for ſome time, towards the end of his life, the infirmities under which he laboured had gradually increaſed. His family at length became apprehenſive of a decline, ſymptoms of which were very apparent, and by none more clearly perceived than by himſelf. This was evident from a variety of little circumſtances, but by no means from any impatience or fretfulneſs, nor yet from any dejection of ſpirits, ſuch as are frequently incident to extreme weakneſs of body, eſpecially when it proves to be the forerunner of approaching diſſolution. On the contrary, the ſame equable and placid temper which had diſtinguiſhed him throughout his whole life, the ſame tender and affectionate attention to his ſurrounding family, which he had unceaſingly manifeſted while in health, continued, without the ſmalleſt change or abatement, to the very laſt; diſplaying a mind thoroughly at peace with itſelf, and able, without diſturbance or diſmay, to contemplate the awful proſpect of futurity!"

After his ſtrength had been quite exhauſted by illneſs, he expired calmly on the 22d December 1780, in the 72d year of his age.

"The diſtinction (ſays Lord M.) by which my father was moſt generally known, while living, and by which he is likely to ſurvive to poſterity, is that of a man of learning. His profound knowledge of Greek, which he applied more ſucceſsfully, perhaps, than any modern writer has done, to the ſtudy and explanation of ancient philoſophy, aroſe from an early and intimate acquaintance with the excellent poets and hiſtorians in that language. They, and the beſt writers of the Auguſtan age, were his conſtant and never-failing recreation. By his familiarity with them, he was enabled to enliven and illuſtrate his deeper and more abſtruſe ſpeculations; as every page almoſt of theſe volumes will abundantly teſtify. But his attainments were not confined to ancient philoſophy and claſſical learning. He poſſeſſed likewiſe a general knowledge of modern hiſtory, with a very diſtinguiſhing taſte in the fine arts, in one of which, as before obſerved, he was an eminent proficient. His ſingular induſtry empowered him to make theſe various acquiſitions without neglecting any of the duties which he owed to his family, his friends, or his country. I am in poſſeſſion of ſuch proofs, beſides thoſe already given to the public, of my father's laborious ſtudy and reflection, as, I apprehend, are very rarely to be met with. Not only was he accuſtomed, through a long ſeries of years, to make copious extracts from the different books which he read, and to write critical remarks and conjectures on many of the paſſages extracted, but he was alſo in the habit of regularly committing to writing ſuch reflections as aroſe out of his ſtudy, which evince a mind carefully diſciplined, and anxiouſly bent on the attainment of ſelf-knowledge and ſelf-government. And yet, though habituated to deep thinking and laborious reading, he was generally cheerful, even to playfulneſs. There was no pedantry in his manners

or

or converſation, nor was he ever ſeen either to diſplay his learning with oſtentation, or to treat with ſlight or ſupercilioufneſs thoſe leſs informed than himſelf. He rather ſought to make them partakers of what he knew, than to mortify them by a parade of his own ſuperiority. Nor had he any of that miſerable faſtidiouſneſs about him which too often diſgraces men of learning, and prevents their being amuſed or intereſted, at leaſt their chooſing to appear ſo, by common performances and common events.

" It was with him a maxim, that the moſt difficult, and infinitely the preferable, ſort of criticiſm, both in literature and in the arts, was that which conſiſts in finding out beauties, rather than defects; and although he certainly wanted not judgment to diſtinguiſh and to prefer ſuperior excellence of any kind, he was too reaſonable to expect it ſhould very often occur, and too wiſe to allow himſelf to be diſguſted at common weakneſs or imperfection. He thought, indeed, that the very attempt to pleaſe, however it might fall ſhort of its aim, deſerved ſome return of thanks, ſome degree of approbation; and that to endeavour at being pleaſed by ſuch efforts, was due to juſtice, to good-nature, and to good-ſenſe.

" Far, at the ſame time, from that preſumptuous conceit which is ſolicitous about mending others, and that moroſeneſs which feeds its own pride by dealing general cenſure, he cultivated to the utmoſt that great moral wiſdom, by which we are made humane, gentle, and forgiving; thankful for the bleſſings of life, acquieſcent in the afflictions we endure, and ſubmiſſive to all the diſpenſations of providence. He deteſted the gloom of ſuperſtition, and the perſecuting ſpirit by which it is ſo often accompanied: but he abhorred ſtill more the baneful and deſtructive ſyſtem of modern philoſophy; and from his early ſolicitude to inſpire me with a hatred of it, it would almoſt ſeem that he foreſaw its alarming approach and fatal progreſs. There is no obligation which I acknowledge with more thankfulneſs; none that I ſhall more anxiouſly endeavour to confer upon my own children, from a thorough conviction of its value and importance.

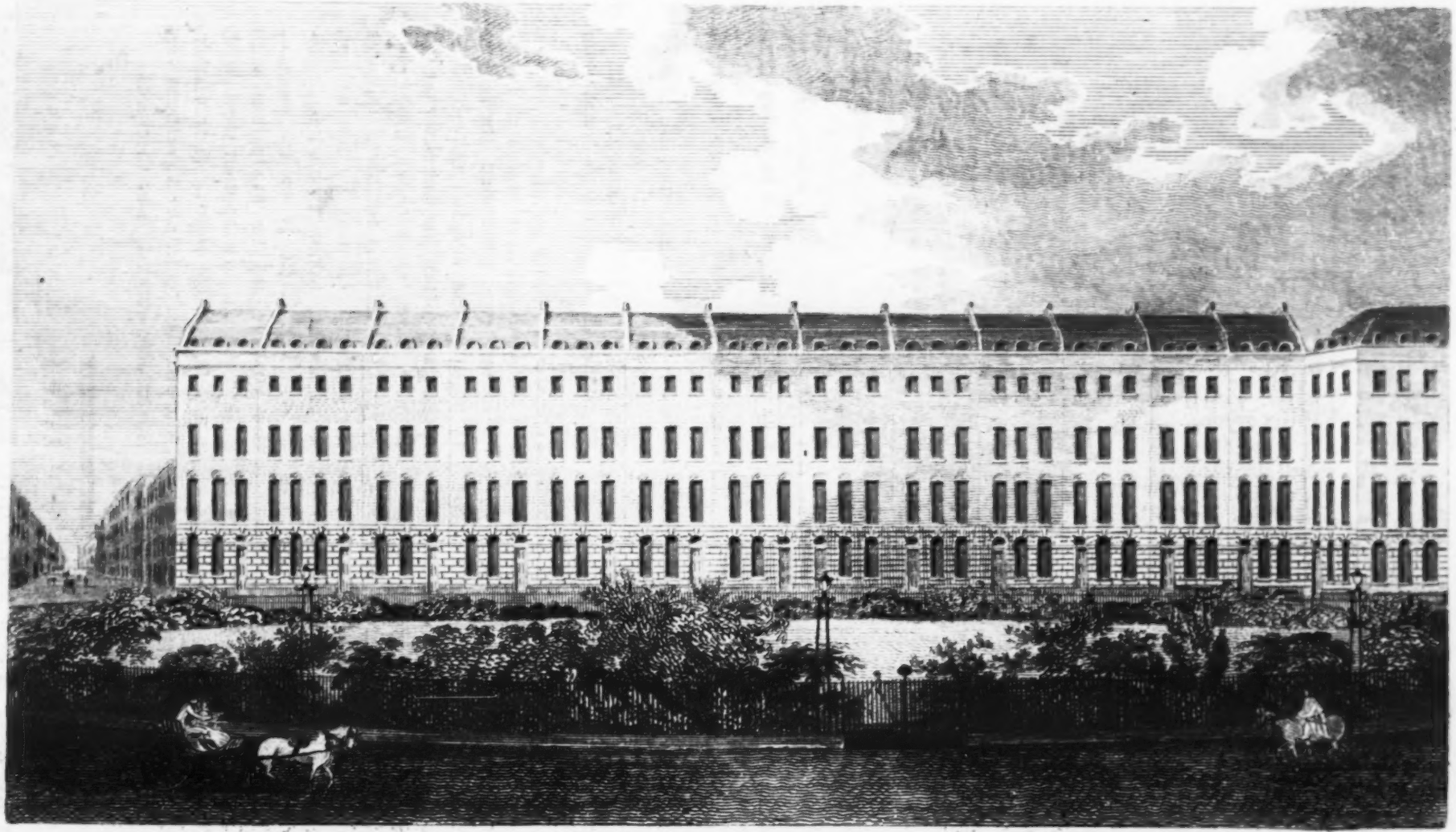
" My father's affection to every part of his family was exemplary and uniform. As a huſband, a parent, a maſter, he was ever kind and indulgent; and it deſerves to be mentioned to his honour, that he thought it no interruption of his graver occupations, himſelf to inſtruct his daughters, by exerciſing them daily both in reading and compoſition, and writing eſſays for their improvement, during many of their younger years. No man was a better judge of what belonged to female education, and the elegant accompliſhments of the ſex, or more diſpoſed to ſet a high value upon them. But he had infinitely more at heart, that his children ſhould be early habituated to the practice of religion and morality, and deeply impreſſed with their true principles. To promote this deſirable end, he was aſſiduous both by inſtruction and example: being himſelf a conſtant attendant upon public worſhip, and enforcing that great duty upon every part of his family. The deep ſenſe of moral and religious obligation which was habitual to him, and thoſe benevolent feelings which were ſo great a happineſs to his family and friends, had the ſame powerful influence over his public, as his private life. He had an ardent zeal for the proſperity of his country, whoſe real intereſts he well underſtood; and in his parliamentary conduct he proved himſelf a warm friend to the genuine principles of religious and civil liberty, as well as a firm ſupporter of every branch of our admirable conſtitution."

LORD BACON.

In a copy of the NOVUM ORGANUM of this admirable writer, now in the Public Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge, is the following Note and Letter, both in the hand-writing of his Lordſhip. Having never been printed, we inſert them at the deſire of a Correſpondent.

FRANCISCUS DE VERULAMIO, Vice Comes Stj. Albanij, Almæ Matrj Incl. Academiæ Cantabrigienſi S.

DEBITA filij qualia poſſum perſolvo. Quod vero facio idem & vos hortor, ut Augmentis Scientiarum ſtrenue incumbatis et in Animj modeſtia libertatem Ingenij retineatis neque Talentum a veteribus concreditum in Sudario reponatis. Afficerit proculdubio et Affulſerit divini luminis gratia ſi humiliata



S.Rawle delet.

FINSBURY SQUARE

Pub.by J.Sewell, Cornhill, Dec.1.1791.

liata et ſubmiſſa Religioni Philoſophia Clavibus Senſus Legitime et dextre utaminj et amoto omni contradictionis ſtudio quiſque cum alio ac sj ipſe ſecum diſputet. Valete.

Cum veſter filius ſim et Alumnus Voluptati mihi erit Partum meum nuper editum vobis in gremium dare. Aliter enim velut pro Expoſito eum haberem. Nec vos moveat quod via nova ſit. Neceſſe eſt enim talia per Aetatu & Sæculorum Circuitus evenire Antiquis tamen ſuus conſtat honos. Ingenij ſcilicet: Nam fides Verbo Dei et Experientiæ tantum debetur. Scientias autem ad Experientiam retrahere non conceditur: At eaſdem ab experientia de integro excitare operoſum certe ſed Pervium Deus vobis et ſtudiis veſtris faveat.

Filius veſter Amantiſſimus,

FR. VERULAM, CANC.

Apud Aedes Eboracenſis,
31 Oct. 1620.

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA, L. 605.

Κάρβανον ὄχλον, ἐν δὲ Γραικίταις πέπλοις—

The ſtory of Diomede is here told. His emigration from Ætolia to Italy, the town he built, the tranſformation of his companions to birds, reſembling ſwans, the partiality of theſe birds to the Greeks, and the conſtruction of their neſts, form the ſubject of theſe pleaſingly deſcriptive lines. So curiouſly, we are told, were their neſts conſtructed, that they reſembled works of art; ſuch as Zethus, a Theban architect, might be ſuppoſed to have executed.

The two firſt words of this line ſeem to have been tranſpoſed; for the ſecond ſyllable of κάρβανον is ſhort. L. 1387. ———καρβανῶν τελεῖν. Its quantity therefore is not ſuited to the place it occupies. Γραικίταις from Γραικίτης; may poſſibly have been a Macedonic word, then in uſe. But, as Γραικὸς conſtantly appears through the poem, and Γραικίτης only here, its genuineneſs may be ſuſpected. Γραικοὶ, whoſe root is γραῖα, vetula, is known to ſignify the *old* inhabitants of the country; the indigenæ, as diſtinguiſhed from the advenæ. This name was in uſe long before Πελασγοὶ or Ἕλληνες. Its antiquity recommended it to our poet's choice. For ἐν δὲ read ἐνὶ, as at L. 110 Νήσῳ δ' ἐνὶ δράκοντος. By ſuch ſlight alterations, as are here ſuggeſted, Γραικοῖς will be replaced, the metre of κάρβανον will be reſtored, and the connexion between the ſentences, as pointed below, will more clearly appear.

Ὁμοῦ δ' ἐς ἄγραι, καὶπὶ κοιταίαν νάπην
Νύκτωρ στείλουσιν· πάντα φεύγοντες βροτῶν
Ὄχλον δὲ καρβανῶν, ἐνὶ Γραικοῖς πέπλοις·
Κόλπων ἰαυδμοὺς ἡδέως διζήμενοι,
Καὶ κρίμνα χειρῶν, καὶπιδόρπιον τρύφος
Μάζης σπάσονται, προσφιλὲς κυζούμενοι,
Τῆς πρὶν δικίτης τλήμονες μεμνημένοι.

Unà verò ad capturam, & in cubiculatum ſaltum
Noctu proficiſcentur: omnem fugientes hominum
Turbam verò barbarorum, in Græcis veſtibus
Sinuum cubilia ſolita quærentes.
Et polentas e manibus, & cœnaticum fruſtum
Offæ trahent, amicè gannientes,
Prioris victûs infelices recordati.

Theſe birds concealed themſelves by night in the woods; but, by day, in the garments of the Greeks that fed them. Thus were they, night and day, hid from their enemies. Canter has rendered κοιταίαν by nocturnum, when νύκτωρ, noctu, immediately follows. The foreſt is called κοιταίαν, not with regard to night, but with regard to reſt. It ſupplied them with a bed of reſt by night. A tranſlator, who profeſſes to be *literal*, verbum verbo reddere curabit, *fidus* interpres.

R.

FINSBURY SQUARE.

[WITH A VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE OF IT.]

This handſome pile of buildings is ſituated on what was formerly the waſte ground of Moorfields. Much conjecture has been employed to diſcover the origin of the word Finſbury. Strype, in his Edition of Stow's Annals, conceives it to be a corruption of Vyneſbury, thereby implying that it took its name from a Vineyard; but Maitland juſtly, we think, rejects this opinion,

opinion, on the idea, that no place could have been more improper for ſuch a Plantation, than a *fenny* or *moor-iſh* ground, as this was; he therefore thinks it much more probable, that it had the name of *Fenſbury*, from the neighbouring fen or moor.

The Manor of Holiwell, alias Finſbury, muſt be very ancient; for, in the year 1104 it was a Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Our buſineſs, however, at preſent, is with its modern ſtate.

In the year 1768, an act paſſed, to enable Chriſtopher Wilſon, D. D. and Prebendary of Finſbury (afterwards Biſhop of Briſtol), to grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, a leaſe of the prebendal eſtate for a term of 99 years *; the City appointed a Committee to carry the purpoſes of it into execution; and in 1770 the leaſe was granted.

In 1773, the Committee, attended by Dr. Wilſon, having inſpected ſeveral plans and deſigns for the improvement of the eſtate, were unanimouſly of opinion, that the beſt method of improvement would be, to begin by building a Square upon the middle of Moorfields, agreeably to a ſketch then produced. Mr. Dance, the city-ſurveyor, was likewiſe directed to make another deſign of the whole eſtate, introducing the ſaid ſquare, and diſpoſing of the other parts to the beſt advantage. The plan for improving the eſtate was not, however, decidedly agreed upon till 1777; as, early in that year, an order was made by the Common Council, to fix in the council-chamber a plan for its improvement. On the 18th of June a report was made by a Sub-committee; when it was agreed that Mr. Dance ſhould "make a plan for letting the Eaſt front of the Artillery Ground, and alſo plans and elevations for letting the ground on the Eaſt and South ſides of the intended South ſquare, and on the North ſide of the Quarters of Moorfields, dividing the ſaid pieces of ground reſpectively in proper lots, and likewiſe to prepare conditions for letting the ſaid lots."—A new ſtreet from Finſbury along the North ſide of the Quarters of Moorfields into New Broad-ſtreet, and another along the Eaſt ſide to London wall, at Moorgate, were propoſed, but did not take effect. At firſt, the ground in Moorfields was continually advertiſed to be let on building-leaſes, but there were no biddings. Since that time, however, the preſent magnificent Square has ariſen on the ſite. The Weſt ſide of the Square, except two houſes at the North end, was built in 1777; and from that time it lay dormant for ſeveral years, which may, in ſome meaſure, be accounted for by the following circumſtance: Dutton Seaman, Eſq. comptroller to the Corporation, being almoſt ſuperannuated by age, was ſuſpended from active ſervice, but enjoyed the emoluments of the place, having purchaſed it. Mr. Buſhnan, then ſenior clerk in the office, was appointed aſſiſtant, with a proper allowance; and, on the death of Mr. Seaman, in 1785, was choſen his ſucceſſor, with a ſalary of 700l. per annum, and the profits of the leaſes. The abilities of the new Comptroller very evidently appeared, when his own benefit was united with the improvement. Plans ſoon came forward; and, in 1789, the North ſide was let; in 1790, the Eaſt; in the year following, the South; and the ſurrounding ſtreets in progreſſion. The good effects were quickly evinced by the profits; for, in 1783, the rents produced 4792l.; and in 1797 they arrived to 7598l.

The net diviſion at Chriſtmas 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation, 3646l.; to the heirs of Biſhop Wilſon, 2431l.; to Dr. Apthorpe, the preſent prebendary, 1215l.

The original deſign was, to make the centre of the ſquare a piece of water, the ground being ſo low as to be formed for it, and that it might be a reſervoir, in caſe of fire, or accident, to the New River; but, from the apprehenſion that it would be a depoſit for filth, and unwholeſome, it was changed to a garden, by far the more agreeable accommodation to the inhabitants. The expence of making the area, and other matters, to the amount of 4000l. was defrayed by the Corporation ſolely, and muſt be placed amongſt their munificent works. Their object was, to accommodate the merchants with dwellings, and create a reſpectable neighbourhood near the City; but the Prebendary ſaid, "that was NO ADVANTAGE TO HIM; and the ground on the North ſide was let ſo cheap (only 5s. 3d. a foot), that it would not afford it. And ſo little proſpect was there of benefit to the builder at this low price, that the perſon who took the firſt three lots of ground petitioned to be releaſed from his bargain, after the foundations and part of the houſes were built, though they became a profit to him of 5000l. in the end.

* For the terms of the purchaſe, ſee the Act of Parliament.

DR. JOSEPH BUTLER, BISHOP OF DURHAM,
AND
DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

(Concluded from Page 10.)

LETTER II.

REV. SIR,

I HAD long reſiſted an inclination to deſire your thoughts upon the difficulty mentioned in my laſt, 'till I conſidered that your trouble in anſwering it would be only carrying on the general purpoſe of your life, and that I might claim the ſame right to your inſtructions with others. Notwithſtanding which I ſhould not have mentioned it to you, had I not thought (which is natural when one fancies one ſees a thing clearly) that I could eaſily expreſs it with clearneſs to others. However, I ſhould by no means have given you a ſecond trouble upon the ſubject, had I not had your particular leave. I thought proper juſt to mention theſe things, that you might not ſuſpect me to take advantage from your civility to trouble you with any thing but only ſuch objections as ſeem to me of weight, and which I cannot get rid of any other way.

A diſpoſition in our natures to be influenced by right motives is as abſolutely neceſſary to render us Moral Agents as a capacity to diſcern right motives is. Theſe two are, I think, quite *diſtinct* perceptions, the *former* proceeding from a deſire inſeparable from a conſcious being of its own happineſs; the *latter* being only our underſtanding, or faculty of ſeeing truth. Since a *diſpoſition* to be influenced by right motives is a *ſine quâ non* to virtuous actions, an *indifferency* to right motives muſt *incapacitate* us for virtuous actions, or render us in theſe particulars not Moral Agents. I do indeed think, that no rational creature is, *ſtrictly ſpeaking, indifferent* to right motives; but yet there ſeems to be ſomewhat which, to all intents of the preſent queſtion *is the ſame*, viz. *a ſtronger diſpoſition to be influenced by contrary or wrong motives*; and this I take to be *always* the caſe when any vice is committed. But ſince it may be ſaid, as you hint, that this ſtrong diſpoſition to be influenced by vicious motives may have been contracted by repeated acts of wickedneſs; we will pitch upon the *firſt vicious action* any one is guilty of. No man would have committed this firſt vicious action, if he had not had a *ſtronger* (at leaſt as ſtrong) *diſpoſition* in him to be influenced by the *motives of that vicious action* than by *the motives of the contrary virtuous action*: from whence I infallibly conclude, that ſince every man has committed ſome firſt vice, every man had, *antecedent* to the commiſſion of it, a *ſtronger diſpoſition* to be influenced by the *vicious* than the *virtuous* motive. My difficulty upon this is, that a *ſtronger natural diſpoſition* to be influenced by the *vicious* than the *virtuous* motive (which every one has *antecedent* to his firſt vice), ſeems, to all the purpoſes of the preſent queſtion, to put the man in the ſame condition as tho' he was *indifferent to the virtuous motive*; and ſince an *indifferency to the virtuous motive* would have *incapacitated* a man from being *a Moral Agent*, or *contracting guilt*, is not a ſtronger diſpoſition to be influenced by the *vicious* motive as great an *incapacity*? Suppoſe I have *two* diverſions offered me, both of which I could not enjoy; I like both of them, but yet have a *ſtronger* inclination to one than to the other; I am not, indeed, ſtrictly *indifferent* to either, becauſe I ſhould be glad *to enjoy both*; but am I not exactly *in the ſame caſe, to all intents and purpoſes of acting*, as tho' I was *abſolutely indifferent* to that diverſion which I have the *leaſt* inclination to? You ſuppoſe men endued naturally with a *diſpoſition to be influenced by virtuous motives*, and that *this diſpoſition is a ſine quâ non to virtuous actions*, both which I fully believe; but then you *omit* to conſider the natural inclination to be influenced by *vicious* motives, which, *whenever a vice is committed*, is at leaſt equally ſtrong with the other, and in the firſt vice *is not affected by habits*, but is as *natural* and as much *out of a man's power* as the other.

I am much obliged to your offer of writing to Mr. Laughton, which I ſhall very thankfully accept of, but am not certain when I ſhall go to Cambridge:

Cambridge: however, I believe it will be about the middle of the next month.

I am, Revd Sir,
Your moſt obliged humble ſerv^t,
J. BUTLER.

Oriel, Oct. the 6th.

(*To the Revd Dr. Clarke, Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter.*)

ANSWER *.

YOUR objection ſeems indeed very dextrous, and yet I really think there is at the bottom nothing in it. But of this you are to judge not from my aſſertion, but from the reaſon I ſhall endeavour to give for it.

I think, then, *that a diſpoſition to be influenced by right motives* being what we call *Rationality*, there cannot be, on the contrary (properly ſpeaking), any ſuch thing naturally in rational creatures as a diſpoſition to be influenced by wrong motives. This can be nothing but mere perverſeneſs of Will; and whether ever that can be ſaid to amount to a diſpoſition to be influenced by wrong motives formally, and as ſuch, may, I think, well be doubted. Men have by nature ſtrong inclinations to certain objects. None of theſe inclinations are vicious. But vice conſiſts in purſuing the *inclination* towards any *object* in certain circumſtances, notwithſtanding reaſon, or the natural diſpoſition to be influenced by right motives, declares to the man's conſcience at the ſame time (or would do if he attended to it), that the object ought not to be purſued in thoſe circumſtances. Nevertheleſs, when the man commits the crime, the natural diſpoſition was only towards the object, not formally towards the doing it *upon wrong motives*; and generally the very eſſence of the crime conſiſts in the liberty of the Will forcibly over-ruling the actual diſpoſition towards being influenced by right motives, and not at all (as you ſuppoſe) in the man's having any *natural diſpoſition to be influenced by wrong motives*, as ſuch.

LETTER III.

REVD. SIR,

I HAD the honour of your kind letter yeſterday, and muſt own, that I do now ſee a *difference* between the nature of that diſpoſition which *we have to be influenced by virtuous motives*, and *that contrary diſpoſition* (or whatever elſe it may *properly* be called) which is the *occaſion* of our committing *ſin*, and hope in time to get a thorough inſight into this ſubject, by means of thoſe helps you have been pleaſed to afford me. I find it neceſſary to conſider ſuch very abſtruſe queſtions at different times and in different diſpoſitions; and have found particular uſe of this method upon that abſtract ſubject of *Neceſſity*; for though I did not ſee the force of your argument for the *Unity of the Divine Nature* when I had done writing to you upon that ſubject, yet by conſidering what you have offered upon it, I am now *fully ſatisfied* that it is concluſive. I will only juſt add, that I ſuppoſe ſomewhat in my laſt letter was not clearly expreſſed; for I did not at all *deſign* to ſay that the *eſſence of any crime conſiſted in the man's having a natural diſpoſition to be influenced by wrong motives.*

I was fully reſolved to have went to Cambridge ſome time in this term, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting but that I might have the terms allowed there which I have kept here; but I am informed by one who has been there, that it is not at all to be depended upon, but that it is more likely to be refuſed than granted me. My deſign was this: When I had taken the degree of Batchelor of Arts at Cambridge (which I would have done to have the priviledge of that Gown), to take that of Batchelor of Law a year afterwards; but if I cannot have the terms I have kept for Batchelor of Arts allowed there, it will be highly proper for me to ſtay at Oxford to take that degree here before I go to Cambridge to take Batchelor of Law. I will enquire concerning the truth of what the Gentleman told me; and if I find he is miſtaken, and that I can take the degree of Batchelor of Arts at Cambridge next June, which is the time I ſhall be ſtanding for it, and Batchelor of Law a year after that. I will make bold to accept of your kind offer to write to Mr. Laughton, and will acquaint you with it as ſoon as I am ſatisfied, otherwiſe will give you no further trouble in the matter; and indeed I am ſorry I ſhould have given any already upon it, but I thought I had ſufficient reaſon to be ſatisfied, and had not the leaſt ſuſpicion in the

* This anſwer, like the preceding, was written by Dr. Clarke on the back of Mr. Butler's letter, partly in a kind of ſhort hand that in ſome places is difficult to decypher.—EDITOR.

world

world that there was any uncertainty about getting the terms allowed, ſo I hope you will excuſe it.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect and gratitude for all your favours,

Rev[d] Sir, Your moſt obed[t] hble Serv[t],

J. BUTLER.

Oriel Coll. Oct. 10, 1717.

I ſhould have written yeſterday to prevent your trouble of writing to Mr. Laughton; but I was not informed of what I have mentioned before laſt night.

(*To the Reverend Dr. Clarke, Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter.*)

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE RETURNED FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH *Patriotiſm*, or the love of one's native country, ſeems, in theſe latter days, to be greatly neglected, and a wild pſeudo-*Philanthropy* has uſurped its prerogatives in the human mind; I will even yet hope to ſee the wheel of fortune once more turn round, and the prepoſſeſſions of our forefathers revived, cheriſhed, and improved. Mr. Addiſon (a Chriſtian writer, the talents of whoſe head could only be ſurpaſſed by the virtues of his heart) has treated upon the love which we owe to our country in ſo maſterly a manner, in the fifth number of his FREEHOLDER, that I need only refer your readers to that admirable work; briefly premiſing, that if the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, were deſtroyed to-morrow, ſtill the tranſcendent merits of the Freeholder would enſure their author the firſt rank in the honours of Britiſh literature.

Blind to all proſpects of futurity, and puſillanimouſly ſolicitous to eſcape from imminent actual danger, we have beheld all the Nobleſſe of France hurrying away from their devoted land, at the ſound of the firſt peal of the deteſted tocſin of rebellion: we have beheld the chiefs of the army and navy, the profeſſors of law, phyſic, and divinity, the leading merchants, the maſter manufacturers, forming one vaſt pell mell maſs of fugitives; and ruſhing (like ſheep without a ſhepherd) to ſeek that protection abroad which they might have ſecured at home.

What has followed? THEY SAVED THEIR LIVES; and England, Germany, and Ruſſia, ſupported them in comfort.—Thank heaven! I am entitled to name my noble country firſt: for her magnificent *ſubſcriptions* have more than doubled the *contributions* of her corrivals in this work of charity.—An amneſty, or act of eraſure, has recently taken place, and whole droves of penitents have returned to France, with an imprudence equal to their former timidity. How have they been received, Sir? Like pitiable vagrants! Like contemptible outcaſts! Like wretches, returned from tranſportation, when the term of their exile was expired! Have they regained their privileges? No. Their fortunes? No. Their ſituations, offices, and employments? No, no, no. "How then," it may be aſked, "are they maintained?" By their republican diſtant relations; upon paltry doles of precarious eleemoſynary bounty; upon the crumbs which fall from the loaded tables of contractors, army-agents, police officers, and rich comedians. Such is, preciſely, their abject condition. And will any Engliſhman *of rank* henceforth be found, raſh and mad enough to view the French revolution with complacency? Mr. Editor, I truſt not. I hope, and I believe, far better things. I hope every honeſt Briton, high or low, rich or poor, with patriotic ardour, will be ever ready to aſſert, in the language of the Roman Orator: "Omnium ſocietatum nulla eſt gravior, nulla carior, quàm ea quæ cum republicâ eſt unicuique noſtrum: Cari ſunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: Sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa eſt: Pro quâ quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere, ſi ei ſit profuturus?" *The ſtrongeſt connexion is that which every man has with his country; which unites all the endearing relations of parents, children, kindred, and acquaintance; and for whoſe ſervice what good man would not even dare to die?*—CICERO.

I was led into this train of reflections by the peruſal of a letter, juſt received by me from a young French Nobleman, who eagerly availed himſelf of

Bonaparte's permiſſion to return to France. My friend had fled, with the thouſands and tens of thouſands of his titled fellow countrymen, into England, and had been received and ſupported here, for ſeveral years, by the generoſity of Engliſhmen. Still, that baſtard *amor patriæ*, that *French* patriotiſm—which hankers after the ſweets of its native ſoil, but dares not riſe in its defence—prevailed: and he returned. The letter is wholly private; and no otherwiſe intereſting to ſtrangers, than as it ſerves to corroborate the melancholy ſtatement I have laid before you. I therefore decline making any extracts. But your numerous poetical correſpondents will, I doubt not, thank me for ſending you a correct copy of ſome elegant lines which were incloſed in my friend's letter. All I requeſt of them, in acknowledgment, is an Engliſh tranſlation; and I have too often experienced their politeneſs in other communications, to fear their non-compliance in the preſent inſtance. The letter is dated 16th January, 1802.

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Cheſea. W. B.

SUR MON RETOUR EN FRANCE.

BORDS ſi chers à mon cœur, ſéjours de mes ayeux, [mes yeux?
Lors que je vous revois puis-je en croire D'un ſonge n'eſt-ce pas l'erreur enchantereſſe? [neſſe,
Exilé loin de vous, dès ma tendre jeuneſſe, J'ai vu ſur d'autres bords huit fois naître les fleurs, [malheurs!
Huit fois recommencer le cours de mes Le ciel me rend enfin à ces rives ſi cheres. Je reſpire enfin l'air qu'ont reſpiré mes peres; [jour;
Je revois donc les lieux où j'ai reçu le Ces parens, ces amis dignes de mon amour; [fontaines,
Ces grottes, ces gazons, ces bofquets, ces Témoins de mes plaiſirs, et jamais de mes peines! [heureux
Si je n'ai pas compté plus de momens Je n'en puis accuſer que le ſort rigoureux.
Cet aveu je le dois à la reconnoiſſance.
Les yeux levés au ciel, dans un tendre ſilence, [leurs pas;
Voiſins, amis, parens hâtent vers nous Et, dans de doux tranſports nous preſſant dans ſes bras,
La jeuneſſe ſe livre à la joie, au délire;
Le vieillard attendri nous regarde et ſoupire;
L'innocente Cloé, moins timide en ce jour,
Embellit l'amitié des couleurs de l'amour.
Des mots entrecoupés d'abord ſe font entendre— [nous ſe rendre—
"C'eſt lui, c'eſt lui! Le ciel a daigné Qu'il vive parmi nous! Qu'il renaiſſe au bonheur!— [tre cœur."
Sa fortune a changé, mais non pas nô-
Ainſi parle un vieillard, qui, dans les tems proſperes, [peres.
Cultivoit nos moiſſons que cultivoient ſes
Mon ami, c'eſt ſur toi que ſe fixent ſes yeux. [curieux;
Ses fils, portent ſur moi leurs regards
Ses fils, les compagnons des jeux de mon enfance, [nocence;
Me rappellent ces jours de paix et d'in-
Jours charmans, jours paſſés pour ne plus revenir! [s'attendrit,
Leur mere eſt là plus loin. Je la vois
Et repoſer ſur moi ſes yeux mouillés de larmes— [tous a de charmes!
"Mon fils, combien ce jour pour nous
Souffrez que je vous donne un nom pour moi ſi doux; [pour vous."
Si conformé à l'amour que nous ſentons
Sa fille, que le tard de la pudeur colore, [Flore,
M'offre le doux tribut de l'empire de
Son amant l'accompagne; et, d'un œil ſatisfait, [quet,
La regarde attacher ce modeſte bou-
De la main de mon pere une coupe profonde [la ronde,
Paſſe de main en main, et ſe vuide à
Le vin en pétillant rappelle la gaieté.
On parle avec franchiſe, on rit en liberté;
De tous les maux paſſés on repouſſe l'image.— [village.
Mais j'entends arriver l'Ampnion du
La jeuneſſe le ſuit; et dans de doux tranſports [cords.
Regle ſes mouvemens ſur ſes joyeux ac-
O rives d'ALBION, vôtre image chérie
S'offroit dans cet inſtant à mon ame attendrie!
Que je ſerois ingrat, ſi je pouvois jamais,
Heureux dans ma patrie, oublier vos bienfaits! [rappelle
Au milieu des plaiſirs ſouvent je me
Tout ce que j'ai ſouffert dans cette nuit cruelle
Qui précéda le jour, jour craint et déſiré,
Où j'allois m'éloigner de ce ſéjour ſacré.
Un inſtant je ſentis s'ébranler ma conſtance. [eſpérance,
Sur le point d'immoler ma plus chere
Dans ces triſtes inſtans, conſacrés aux adieux,
Inquiet, agité, pret à quitter ces lieux

J'oubliai

J'oubliai de l'exil l'amertume paſſée;
Londre alors. *Londre* ſeule occupoit ma penſée. [*cœur.*
Que dis-je? *ma penſée!*—Il occupoit *mon*
Là, quoique jeune encore, il réva le bonheur. [FRANCE!
Séjour de mes aveux, ô ma patrie, ô
Quand je volais vers vous avec impatience, [pleurs:
Pardonnez ſi mes yeux répandirent des
Je quittois un aſyle ouvert à mes malheurs. [tôt arrive—
L'heure enfin du depart; l'heure trop
Je pars en ſoupirant; j'arrete ſur la rive— [vaiſſeau;
Les yeux noyés de pleurs j'entre dans le
Et mes triſtes regards ſuivent le cours de l'eau. [les cordages;
L'ancre eſt levé—Les vents font ſiffler
Nous voyons—Vos palais, vos ſuperbes bocages, [à Mars,
Conſacrés, ô *Greenwich*, à la vieilleſſe,
Ne touchent point mon cœur, en frappant mes regards; [ondes
Ni ces forets de mats qui ſur le ſein des
Suivent Mars et Plutus aux confins des deux mondes. [vainqueur.
Ni cette Tour fameuſe, ouvrage d'un
De plus doux ſentimens preſſoient alors mon cœur. [tête
Je penſois à ces jours où fuyant la tem-
Dans le ſein d'ALBION je dérobai ma tête. [tems,
Ma patrie égarée, en ces malheureux
D'une ſanglante main rejettoit ſes enfans.
Errans et fugitifs, de contrée en contrée,
Ils tranſient leurs malheurs ſans ſavoir leur durée.
Je n'eſperois jamais devoir quitter ces lieux. [aux cieux.
Je l'avoue, en pleurant je rendois grace
Après les longs ennuis d'une ſi dure abſence, [naiſſance!
Qu'il m'eſt doux de revoir les lieux de ma
Ah! tandis que mon cœur s'abandonne en ce jour [mon retour,
Aux ſentimens qu'en moi fait naitre
La FRANCE pour ſon fils ne veut plus me connoître! [m'ont vu naître!
Je me trouve *étranger* aux bords qui
Une barbare loi, née aux ſeins des diſcords, [ſur ces bords!
Me dépouille à jamais quand je viens,
Qui l'auroit dit? Je vois ſous des mains étrangeres [planté mes peres!
Croître et tomber les bois qu'avoient
Vieillards, oſez encor planter pour vos enfans! [champs!
Par de pénibles ſoins fertiliſez vos
Envers moi, quoiqu'injuſte, oui, j'aime encor la FRANCE. [l'eſpérance,
Ah! quand d'un ſort plus doux j'ai perdu
La ſenſible amitié me reçoit dans ſon ſein; [tin.
Chéri de mes amis,—je pardonne au deſ-

Engliſhmen! the leſſon here preſented to you is awfully important: let it not be preſented in vain. The misfortunes of others juſtly challenge our commiſeration; yet there is a time, when

"Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis, [rem:
E terrâ magnum alterius ſpectare labo-
Non quia *vexari quemquam* eſt jucunda voluptas, [ſuave eſt."
Sed, *quibus ipſe malis careas*, quia cernere

W. B.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(*Continued from Page* 18.)

IN our laſt we conſidered Mr. Macklin as an *actor*, and appropriated to him, in that capacity, ſuch talents as we thought he poſſeſſed. We are now to review him as an *author* and a *man*.

In the firſt of theſe characters he is to be ſought for in his original ſituation, and ſee how far that, connected with his natural abilities, might accelerate or retard his progreſs. "An author," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "is a general challenger, and every man has a right to praiſe or blame him according to the beſt of his judgment."

If we look round the general circle of authors, we ſhall find, however defective they might be in genius, the choice of ſubjects, deſignation, &c. they

they have generally ſome pretenſions to literature—it is the books which they have read at ſchool, or at college, that firſt generally induce them to make books themſelves—their learning is the foundation of their knowledge, and furniſhes materials not only to the philoſopher and logician, but to the poet of the ſublimeſt imagination. But even with the aid of learning, it is no common ſtep to paſs from a *reader* to a *writer*—a man muſt have a feel within himſelf to do ſomething, which he thinks, at leaſt, has not been done before, or if done, not ſo well as he is capable of performing it—he muſt poſſeſs the art of arranging his matter, and conſtructing his ſentences; have a good ear, and a deference for that public before whom he is about to appear in the aſſumed character of a preceptor. In ſhort, inſignificant as many who inveſt themſelves with this character of an author may be thought, yet, claſſed with the general run of readers, they riſe into a kind of comparative importance.

But, alas! where ſhall we look for the foundation of Macklin's authorſhip? We have already ſketched his education, which, taken at its ſuppoſeable extremity, could amount to no more than a capacity for reading ſome of the commoneſt Engliſh ſchool-books, with ſcarcely any knowledge of the habits of civilized life. Thrown upon the world, therefore, with this ſcantineſs of information, aided by a vigorous conſtitution, and ſtrong deſires to fill ſome niche in ſociety, the odds were greatly againſt him, that he would have run rapidly down the ſtream of vulgar vice, and be no more heard of—but Nature ſeems to have kept ſomething in ſtore for him, in order to turn theſe circumſtances to his advantage. With an ardent deſire to emerge from his low circumſtances, and do ſomething for himſelf, he took care that this ſomething ſhould not be wrong, or at leaſt not ſufficiently ſo as to hurt his moral character. It is true, when he firſt entered himſelf as a performer on the ſtage, he was, from his eccentricities, called the "Mad Iriſhman;" yet no man attended the duties of his profeſſion more than he did, or laid in more obſervation and remark—ſo that, though he indulged his paſſions, his paſſion for improvement always ſeemed to claim his principal attention.

What could have at firſt induced him to commence author it is difficult to ſay—if we might venture a conjecture, we ſhould think it might ariſe from the atmoſphere of Trinity College, of which he was for ſome time a badge-man, or porter; for though he became an author many years after he left this place, and after paſſing through a great variety of life, yet the ſeeds, though unknown to himſelf, might be laid here. In a college, learning is the general traffic of the ſtudents—by it the ſpirit of emulation is excited, and by it the degrees of honour are obtained. Macklin ſaw all this; and though he ſaw it at an humble diſtance, it might have rouſed ſome wiſhes to be entitled to thoſe advantages which, though his ſubſequent habits of ſcrambling for a livelihood might have for a time blown off, were not totally eradicated.

What ſhare Macklin had in the alteration of Lord Lanſdowne's play of "The Jew of Venice," and reſtoring it to the Stage about the year 1740, we don't exactly know—he never claimed any further merit himſelf than ſome ſuggeſtions, and the arrangement of his own part of Shylock in point of dreſs, with other little particulars—he therefore can ſcarcely be ſaid to have commenced his authorſhip here: though he did that of an *eſtabliſhed actor*; for in *Shylock* his merit was ſuch, that whilſt ever the Engliſh ſtage preſerves its character, his name will be remembered, as the *original*, in its fulleſt extent of praiſe.

The firſt evident proof we have of his being an author, then, we are to fix in the year 1746, when he brought out the hiſtorical play of "Henry the Seventh, or, the *Popiſh Impoſtor*," at Drury Lane Theatre. Though this Tragedy, in the title of *Popiſh Impoſtor*, carries a nominal abſurdity on the face of it (proteſtantiſm at that point of time not being known in the country), and though the haſty ſketch of a ſix weeks writing, thoſe who have ſeen it have ſpoken of it with reſpect, and in many paſſages report they diſcovered a more than ordinary mind—it, however, met with general diſapprobation on the Stage, and he had good ſenſe enough to abide by that determination, though in moſt other reſpects fully attached to the offspring of his own brain.

He was more ſucceſsful in his next attempt, which was a Farce entitled, "A Will or No Will, or, a Bone for the

the Lawyers." This was very favourably received at that time, and continued to be ſo for many years afterwards, being acted occaſionally at his benefits, but never printed.

The Farce of "The Suſpicious Huſband Criticiſed, or, the Plague of Envy," followed next; the idea of which was taken up on the liberal ground of defending the celebrated Comedy of the Suſpicious Huſband; which, like the choiceſt fruit, tempted ſome critic nibblers of that day to peck at. Macklin raiſed the laugh ſucceſsfully againſt thoſe Zoiluſſes, and had the honour of being aided by the juvenile pen of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon (father of the preſent celebrated Lord Hutchinſon), then a ſtudent of the Middle Temple, who wrote the prologue.

To theſe ſucceeded the Farce of "The Fortune Hunters," &c. &c. all of which, though they might be at that time of ſervice to him as an actor, did not raiſe his reputation as a comic writer; inſomuch, that if he had ſtopped here, his pieces would have only borne their titles in the Dramatical Regiſter, along with the long liſt of forgotten things that are recorded there, and the ſtill longer liſt which modern *play-makers* are daily preparing for this literary mauſoleum.

Macklin ſeemed to be the firſt to feel his inſufficiency in theſe pieces, and very prudently never printed them (except Henry the VIIth) to ſtand on a future day as recorded vouches againſt him—he therefore lay fallow for a certain time, in order to correct his former miſtakes, and enlarge the circle of his experience. His next attempt at Authorſhip was not till the year 1760, when he produced his Farce of "Love a-la-Mode—a dramatic morceau, which, though it had many enemies to combat with, from perſonal prejudices, has long ſince ſurmounted them, and given to the author the merited rank of an able comic writer.

Having now produced a piece which would ſtand the teſt of time, he was ambitious of producing a Comedy which would carry the ſame ſeeds of longevity—and for this purpoſe, without conſulting books, which are very often but the multiplied copies of fanciful originals, he ſought his principal characters from his own long experience of life, and of the Stage; and with theſe aids produced a Comedy, which, conſidered for regularity of plot, ſtrength of character, and knowledge of the world, will remain a favourite on the ſtock liſt whilſt there are performers found capable of ſupporting ſo arduous and diſcriminating a part as that of Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant.

To the praiſes of this Comedy, the time of life he produced it in ſhould not be forgotten (near or above fourſcore)—an age when the great generality of mankind have long ceaſed from their labours, and which, if they ſurvive, poſſeſs no minds capable of deep reflection and combination; but Macklin's mind ſeemed to have grown like the oak, long maturing and long flouriſhing—as, during the time of his writing it, he wrote with all the ardour and love of fame incident to a young author, who was to lay the foundation and reap the benefits of future celebrity. "When I finiſh this, Sir (ſays he one day, reading ſome of the looſe ſheets of his Comedy to a friend), I have another upon the ſtocks, which I think will not diſgrace me; and then, Sir, you may depend upon it, I ſhall no longer procraſtinate writing my own life." Such was the unuſual gaiety of hope that fluttered about the heart of this extraordinary old man.

Macklin, therefore, is only to be judged as an *author* by theſe two laſt pieces (for, to ſay the truth, his former productions ſhould only be conſidered as ſo many efforts of an uneducated mind labouring at perfection); and as ſuch, we muſt place him as conſiderably elevated on the dramatic ſcale; for though he does not poſſeſs the wit of ſome, the claſſic dialogue and novelty of others, his characters are drawn with truth and preciſion, his language is appropriated to thoſe characters, and in the management of his plots, they are ſo ſimply, yet judiciouſly conſtructed, that although we believe he never read Ariſtotle's Poetics, they partake of many of his beſt inſtructions.

Upon the whole, we are warranted in pronouncing him a very reſpectable author; and had he been early and properly educated, and brought out under the auſpices of good company and an eaſy fortune, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe (from the uncommon ſtrength of his natural obſervation), that he would have ſtood in the very firſt claſs of Engliſh dramatic writers.

We are now to review this veteran of the ſtage in his laſt, yet moſt to be eſteemed

eſteemed character—that of a *man*—a character compared to which, talents and the higheſt literary reputation "are but as tinkling cymbals;" for though the latter may draw applauſe in the buſtle and career of life, they can never be eſteemed by cotemporararies, or remembered by poſterity with regret.

To the great generality, who only ſaw Macklin at a *ſtage diſtance*, and in his principal character of *Shylock*, we have no doubt impreſſions have been ignorantly received againſt his private character, ariſing from thoſe combinations that naturally enough ſlide into the inexperienced mind, that he who plays a villainous character ſo well, muſt have ſome correſponding qualities of the heart—nor is even the applauſe that an actor receives under this circumſtance (whatever his real merit be) ſo loud and general as in the performance of *ſuffering*, or *triumphant virtue*. Cibber accounts for this in the following ſhrewd obſervation.

"When virtue is applauded, the ſpectator gives part of it to himſelf, becauſe his applauſe, at the ſame time, lets others about him ſee, that he himſelf admires it—but when a *wicked action* is going forward; when an Iago is meditating revenge and miſchief; though art and nature may be equally ſtrong in the actor, the ſpectator is ſhy of his applauſe, leſt he ſhould in ſome ſort be looked upon as an aider or an abettor of the wickedneſs in view; and therefore rather chuſes to rob the actor of the praiſe he may merit, than give it him in a character, which he would have you ſee his ſilence modeſtly diſcourages. From the ſame fond principle, many actors have made it a point, to be ſeen in parts ſometimes, even flatly written, only becauſe they ſtood in the favourable light of honour and virtue."

But leſt any of the film of this prejudice ſhould remain on the public eye relative to Macklin as a man—we ſhall review him abſtracted from all ſtage characters: and here it will be found, that he put off the maſks of *Shylock* and *Iago* at the ſtage door, entering into the ſuperior characters of the honeſt and benevolent man on the great theatre of the world.

We have before obſerved, that he entered into life under an inauſpicious planet, which might for ſome time have hurried him down the ſtream of vice and diſſipation. But whatever lapſes he might have made when imperious neceſſity over-ruled him—from that part of his life which commenced upon the Engliſh ſtage, his general conduct has been marked with an integrity and benevolence which do credit to his memory.

In reſpect to his public ſituation he had many trials, as it was his lot (partly, perhaps, ariſing from natural temper, and partly from the unavoidable accidents of life) to be engaged in many controverſies in which others as well as himſelf were concerned; and though he might ſometimes incline a little too much to *rigid juſtice*, we believe it aroſe more from a *ſelf-abhorrence of doing wrong* than any ſiniſter or diſputatious views.

Many proofs might be given of this—and particularly his agreement with Garrick, and other performers, to ſtand or fall together, in oppoſition to Fleetwood, the then Manager of Drury-lane; for though Garrick, from *prudential* reaſons, thought fit to break through this agreement, Macklin ſtood firm to his engagement to the laſt; nor could the ſeduction of Garrick's *offered* benevolence, nor the calamities attending on a diſengaged actor, nor the forlorn hope of fighting ſingly, ſhake him from his purpoſe—"'till, Sir," ſays he, "the *fears of ſtarving myſelf and family* made me ſtoop to do that which others ought to have reſcued me from."

It was likewiſe to his firmneſs and reſolution in ſupporting the rights of his theatrical brethren, that they have been relieved from a ſpecies of oppreſſion, to which they had been ignominiouſly ſubjected for many years, whenever the caprice or malice of their enemies choſe to exert itſelf. We allude to the proſecution which he commenced and carried on againſt a certain claſs of *inſignificants*, who, calling themſelves *the public*, uſed frequently to diſturb the entertainment of the theatre, to the terror of the actors, as well as the annoyance and diſgrace of the town. His generoſity on this occaſion ſhould not be omitted, as it ſhewed the purity of his ſentiments in carrying on the proſecution; for no ſooner had he eſtabliſhed the legal rights of the theatre, and had his enemies in his graſp, than he let them off for a ſmall remuneration for himſelf, contented with the higher reward of being ſerviceable to the rights of his profeſſion.

Indeed, Macklin's character for punctuality and integrity was ſo well

and long eſtabliſhed, that very often, when the Iriſh Manager's credit was ſo low, that ſome of the higher performers would not rely on it, Macklin's verbal ſecurity was always accepted as a bond—and he never once gave an inſtance of its being defective, though often conſiderably to his own coſt.

In the walks of private life he carried the ſame juſtice and punctuality; for whether fixed in winter quarters, or ſtrolling through the country, he always diſcharged every current debt at the end of the ſeaſon, or his temporary engagement; and for this purpoſe he had a quarto bound book, in which he entered the receipts of the different tradeſmen. Many a time have we ſeen him trudging through the ſtreets with this book under his arm; and on being challenged on the particularity of his method, he uſed to reply, "Sir, I keep this as a check upon my tradeſmen—for thoſe kind of people are ſometimes troubled with *ſhort memories*, and can remember nothing *out of book*—ſo, Sir, this gives them their *cues* occaſionally."

In his private charities and kindneſſes, he was ever prompt both with his purſe and advice, relieving many of the inferior performers in their diſtreſs, and recommending them to different engagements. Upon all occaſions, he was ready to ſubſcribe to any charity that was recommended or preſented itſelf to him as meritorious, and ſometimes at the expence of his prudence, as was the caſe in the death of the late Dr. Frederick Glover.

Mr. Glover had been originally on the Dublin ſtage, where Macklin knew him, and to know him, it was impoſſible not to be attached to him; for if ever man poſſeſſed the often *calamitous* ſecret of being a faſcinating jolly companion, it was him—he had wit, reading, anecdote, with a perpetual fund of good humour to ſet them in motion, and a total abſence of all worldly cares. This man, with whom Macklin ſpent many a joyous night, happened to die ſuddenly, leaving his family, as is uſual with theſe kind of choice ſpirits, in great diſtreſs. Some friends immediately opened a ſubſcription for them; which Macklin no ſooner heard of, than, with a tear of ſympathy rolling down his old iron cheeks, he hurried into the city, and paid down his *ten pounds* for their immediate relief. This happened about the year 1786, when his own finances were very inadequate to ſuch a bounty; as in ſo ſhort a time as *ſeven years* afterwards, through age and inability, he was obliged to aſk the ſame relief himſelf. The public, very much to their honour, admitted the juſtice of his claims—and he had not only the ſatisfaction of ſeeing himſelf reſpected by this liberal notice of him, but literally to experience the reward held out by Scripture, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," &c.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

(Concluded from Page 5.)

DURING the time that the Hiſtory of Scotland was in the preſs, Dr. Robertſon removed with his family from Gladſmuir to Edinburgh, in conſequence of a preſentation which he had received to one of the churches of that city. His preferments now multiplied rapidly. In 1759, he was appointed Chaplain of Stirling Caſtle; in 1761, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland; and in 1762, he was choſen Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh. Two years afterwards, the office of King's Hiſtoriographer for Scotland (with a ſalary of two hundred pounds a-year) was revived in his favour.

The ſucceſs of the Hiſtory of Scotland, and the applauſe which followed its publication, determined Dr. Robertſon to undertake another work, the ſubject of which gave occaſion to a variety of opinions among his friends. By ſome he was recommended to write a ſeries of lives in imitation of Plutarch; by others the Hiſtory of Learning; the Hiſtory of Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, and the two Antonines, was alſo pointed out to his conſideration; and by the bookſellers it was propoſed, and terms were

were offered to him to write the Hiſtory of England. All theſe propoſitions he declined, and determined on the Hiſtory of Charles V. which he completed and publiſhed in 1769.

After an interval of eight years from the publication of Charles V. Dr. Robertſon produced the Hiſtory of America: a work which, by the variety of reſearch and of ſpeculation that it exhibits, enables us to form a ſufficient idea of the manner in which he had employed the intervening period. This work alſo was received with the applauſe of the learned and beſt informed readers.

In conſequence of the interruption of Dr. Robertſon's plans, produced by the American revolution, he was led to think of ſome other ſubject which might, in the mean time, give employment to his ſtudious leiſure. A letter, dated July 1778, to his friend the Rev. Mr. Waddilove (now Dean of Rippon), contains ſome important information with reſpect to his deſigns at this period.

"The ſtate of our affairs in North America is not ſuch as to invite me to go on with my Hiſtory of the New World. I muſt wait for times of greater tranquillity, when I can write, and the public can read, with more impartiality and better information than at preſent. Every perſon with whom I converſed in London confirmed me in my reſolution of making a pauſe for a little, until it ſhall be known in what manner the ferment will ſubſide. But as it is neither my inclination nor intereſt to be altogether idle, many of my friends have ſuggeſted to me a new ſubject, the Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover. It will be ſome ſatisfaction to me to enter on a domeſtic ſubject, after being engaged ſo long on foreign ones, where one half of my time and labour were employed in teaching myſelf to underſtand manners, and laws, and forms, which I was to explain to others. You know better than any body how much pains I beſtowed in ſtudying the conſtitution, the manners, and the commerce of Spaniſh America. The review contained in the firſt volume of Charles V. was founded on reſearches ſtill more laborious. I ſhall not be involved in the ſame painful inquiries, if I undertake the preſent work. I poſſeſs already as much knowledge of the Britiſh government and laws as uſually is poſſeſſed by other perſons who have been well educated, and have lived in good company. A minute inveſtigation of facts will be the chief object of my attention. With reſpect to theſe, I ſhall be much aided by the original papers publiſhed by Sir John Dalrymple and Macpherſon, and lately by Lord Hardwicke. The Memoirs of Noailles, concerning the French negociations in Spain, contain very curious information. I have got a very valuable collection of papers from the Duke of Montague, which belonged to the Duke of Shrewſbury; and I am promiſed the large collection of the Duke of Marlborough, which were formerly in the hands of Mr. Mallet. From theſe and other materials, I hope to write a hiſtory which may be both entertaining and inſtructive I know that I ſhall get upon dangerous ground, and muſt relate events, concerning which our political factions entertain very different ſentiments. But I am little alarmed with this. I flatter myſelf that I have temper enough to judge with impartiality; and if, after examining with candour, I do give offence, there is no man whoſe ſituation is more independent."

Whatever the motives were which induced him to relinquiſh this project, it is certain that it did not long occupy his thoughts. From a letter of Mr. Gibbon, it would appear to have been abandoned before the end of the year 1779. The paſſage is intereſting, not only as it ſerves to aſcertain the fact, but as it ſuggeſts a valuable hint with reſpect to a different hiſtorical ſubject.

"I remember a kind of engagement you had contracted to repeat your viſit to London every ſecond year, and I look forwards with pleaſure to next ſpring, when your bond will naturally become due. I ſhould almoſt hope that you would bring with you ſome fruits of your leiſure, had I not been informed that you had totally relinquiſhed your deſign of continuing Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England. Notwithſtanding the juſt and deep ſenſe which I muſt entertain (if the intelligence be true) of our public loſs, I have ſcarcely courage enough to blame you. The want of materials and the danger of offence are two formidable obſtacles for an hiſtorian who wiſhes to inſtruct, and who is determined not to betray his

readers. But if you leave the narrow limits of our iſland, there ſtill remain, without returning to the troubled ſcene of America, many ſubjects not unworthy of your genius. Will you give me leave, as a vague and indigeſted hint, to ſuggeſt the Hiſtory of the Proteſtants in France; the events are important in themſelves, and intimately connected with the great revolutions of Europe; ſome of the boldeſt or moſt amiable characters of modern times, the Admiral Coligny, Henry IV. &c. would be your peculiar heroes; the materials are copious, and authentic, and acceſſible; and the objects appear to ſtand at that juſt diſtance which excites curioſity without inſpiring paſſion. Excuſe the freedom, and weigh the merits (if any) of this propoſal."

From this period he ſeems to have abandoned all thoughts of writing any more for the public, and to have indulged the idea of proſecuting his ſtudies in future for his private amuſement. His circumſtances were independent: he was approaching to the age of ſixty, with a conſtitution conſiderably impaired by a ſedentary life; and a long application to the compoſitions he had prepared for the preſs had interfered (it is preſumable) with much of the gratification he might have enjoyed, if he had been at liberty to follow the impulſe of his own taſte and curioſity. Such a ſacrifice muſt be more or leſs made by all who devote themſelves to letters, whether with a view to emolument or to fame; nor would it perhaps be eaſy to make it, were it not for the proſpect (ſeldom, alas! realized) of earning, by their exertions, that learned and honourable leiſure which he was ſo fortunate as to attain. He retired from the buſineſs of the eccleſiaſtical courts about the ſame time; and for ſeven or eight years, divided the hours he could ſpare from his profeſſional duties between the luxury of reading and the converſation of his friends.

The activity of his mind, in the mean time, continued unimpaired; and the habits of ſtudy he had ſo long been accuſtomed to, gave a certain ſcope and connection even to his hiſtorical recreations. To one of theſe, which, from its accidental connection with ſome of his former works, engaged his attention more cloſely than his ordinary purſuits, the public is indebted for a valuable performance, of which the materials ſeem almoſt inſenſibly to have ſwelled to a volume long after his moſt intimate friends imagined that he had renounced all thoughts of the preſs. The Diſquiſition concerning Ancient India, which cloſed his hiſtorical labours, took its riſe (as he himſelf informs us) "from the peruſal of Major Rennell's Memoir for illuſtrating his Map of Indoſtan. This ſuggeſted to him the idea of examining, more fully than he had done in the introductory book to his Hiſtory of America, into the knowledge which the ancients had of that country, and of conſidering what is certain, what is obſcure, and what is fabulous, in the accounts of it which they have handed down to us." "In undertaking this enquiry (he adds), he had originally no other object than his own amuſement and inſtruction; but in carrying it on, and conſulting with care the authors of antiquity, ſome facts hitherto unobſerved, and many which had not been examined with proper attention, occurred; new views opened; his ideas gradually extended, and became more intereſting; till at length he imagined that the reſult of his reſearches might prove amuſing and inſtructive to others."

In conſequence of the various connections with ſociety, which aroſe from his profeſſional duties, and from the intereſt which he was led to take, both by his official ſituation, and the activity of his public ſpirit, in the literary or the patriotic undertakings of others, a conſiderable portion of Dr. Robertſon's leiſure was devoted to converſation and company. No man enjoyed theſe with more reliſh; and few have poſſeſſed the ſame talents to add to their attractions.

A rich ſtock of miſcellaneous information, acquired from books and from an extenſive intercourſe with the world, together with a perfect acquaintance, at all times, with the topics of the day, and the ſoundeſt ſagacity and good ſenſe applied to the occurrences of common life, rendered him the moſt agreeable and inſtructive of companions. He ſeldom aimed at wit; but, with his intimate friends, he often indulged a ſportive and fanciful ſpecies of humour. He delighted in good natured, characteriſtical anecdotes of his acquaintance, and added powerfully to their effect by his own enjoyment in relating them. He was,

in a remarkable degree, ſuſceptible of the ludicrous; but on no occaſion did he forget the dignity of his character, or the decorum of his profeſſion; nor did he even loſe ſight of that claſſical taſte which adorned his compoſitions. His turn of expreſſion was correct and pure; ſometimes, perhaps, inclining more than is expected to the careleſſneſs of a ſocial hour, to formal and artificial periods; but it was ſtamped with his own manner, no leſs than his premeditated ſtyle: it was always the language of a ſuperior and a cultivated mind, and it embelliſhed every ſubject on which he ſpoke. In the company of ſtrangers, he increaſed his exertions to amuſe and to inform; and the ſplendid variety of his converſation was commonly the chief circumſtance on which they dwelt in enumerating his talents: and yet, I muſt acknowledge (ſays his biographer), for my own part, that much as I always admired his powers when they were thus called forth, I enjoyed his ſociety leſs than when I ſaw him in the circle of his intimates, or in the boſom of his family.

His health began apparently to decline in the end of the year 1791. Till then, it had been more uniformly good than might have been expected from his ſtudious habits; but, about this period, he ſuddenly diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of jaundice, which gradually undermined his conſtitution, and terminated at length in a lingering and fatal illneſs. He had the proſpect of death long before him; a proſpect deeply afflicting to his family and his friends: but of which, without any viſible abatement in his ſpirits, he happily availed himſelf, to adorn the doctrines which he had long taught, by an example of fortitude and of Chriſtian reſignation. In the concluding ſtage of his diſorder, he removed from Edinburgh to Grange Houſe, in the neighbourhood, where he had the advantage of a freer air, and a more quiet ſituation, and (what he valued more than moſt men) the pleaſure of rural objects, and of a beautiful landſcape. While he was able to walk abroad, he commonly paſſed a part of the day in a ſmall garden, enjoying the ſimple gratifications it afforded with all his wonted reliſh. Some who now hear me will long remember, among the trivial yet intereſting incidents which marked theſe laſt weeks of his memorable life, his daily viſits to the fruit-trees (which were then in bloſſom), and the ſmile with which he, more than once, contraſted the intereſt he took in their progreſs, with the event which was to happen before their maturity. At his particular deſire, I ſaw him (for the laſt time) on the 4th of June 1793, when his weakneſs confined him to his couch, and his articulation was already beginning to fail: and it is in obedience to a requeſt with which he then honoured me, that I have ventured, without conſulting my own powers, to offer this tribute to his memory. He died on the 11th of the ſame month, in the 71ſt year of his age.

In point of ſtature, Dr. Robertſon was rather above the middle ſize; and his form, though it did not convey the idea of much activity, announced vigour of body and a healthful conſtitution. His features were regular and manly; and his eye ſpoke at once good ſenſe and good humour. He appeared to greateſt advantage in his complete clerical dreſs; and was more remarkable for gravity and dignity in diſcharging the functions of his public ſtations, than for eaſe and grace in private ſociety. His portrait by Reynolds, painted about twenty years ago, is an admirable likeneſs; and fortunately (for the colours are already much faded) all its ſpirit is preſerved in an excellent metzotinto. At the requeſt of his colleagues in the univerſity, who were anxious to have ſome memorial of him placed in the public library, he ſat again, a few months before his death, to Mr. Raeburn; at a time when his altered and ſickly aſpect rendered the taſk of the artiſt peculiarly difficult. The picture, however, is not only worthy, in every reſpect, of Mr. Raeburn's high and deſerved reputation, but, to thoſe who were accuſtomed to ſee Dr. Robertſon at this intereſting period, derives an additional value from an air of languor and feebleneſs, which ſtrongly marked his appearance during his long decline.

A VOYAGE

A VOYAGE FROM BRISTOL TO NEW YORK.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

HAVING formed the reſolution of viſiting the United States, I repaired, December 15, 1797, from Saliſbury to Briſtol, with a view of embarking on board a ſnow, of two hundred tons, which lay at the Quay, and was bound to New York. The Captain had purpoſed to ſail the 20th of the ſame month, but it was not before January 7th of the new year, that the veſſel moved from the wharf, when the ſpring tide enabled her to proceed down the river. The weather was mild, the breeze fair, and the water ſmooth. The proſpect of the rocks at Clifton, and the ſcenery of the contiguous ſhores, conſpired to enchant the ſight; but what particularly contributed to heighten the pleaſures of our aquatic excurſion, was the acceſſion of a Mr. Allen's company, under whoſe hoſpitable roof I had reſided during my ſojournment at Briſtol, and whoſe friendſhip I place among the felicities of my life. A little before the veſſel came to an anchor at Broad Pill, we went on ſhore, accompanied by two cabin paſſengers, to Sherhampton, where we dined at a tavern that poſſeſſed every convenience of accommodation. It was Sunday; but this did not hinder us from paſſing the day with much conviviality. Our wine was excellent, and I could ſcarcely refrain from addreſſing my ſhipmates in the words of Teucer;

——Nunc vino pellite curas
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

I returned with my friend in a chaiſe to his houſe; but repairing on board again early the next morning, the veſſel got under weigh with a favourable breeze, and began her voyage through the ſable flood.

For my paſſage, which was in the ſteerage, I had paid ſeven guineas to the merchants who chartered the veſſel, and my meſs, which was with two young gentlemen of my acquaintance, coſt me only three pounds more. But, out of this money, beſides proviſions, we purchaſed a ſtove, which, during the voyage, was a treaſure to us. It not only fortified us againſt the cold, but we cooked our victuals upon it, and the drawer which was deſigned to hold the aſhes made an admirable oven. Hence there was never any occaſion for us to have recourſe to the caboooſe; but, on the contrary, when the frequent gales of wind which we experienced cauſed the ſea to break over the veſſel, the cabin boy ſolicited leave to dreſs his dinner on our fire. In relating theſe circumſtances, I muſt claim the indulgence of the reader not to rank me among the courtiers of Alcinous; men, *fruges conſumere nati*. My only motive is, to ſuggeſt to the enterpriſing traveller at how ſmall an expence he may be enabled to croſs the Atlantic.

The cabin was by no means an enviable place. It offered neither accommodation nor ſociety. Its paſſengers conſiſted of an Unitarian prieſt and family, and two itinerant merchants. The ſteerage groupe was compoſed of a good, jolly, Somerſetſhire farmer and his houſekeeper, who were going to ſettle in Pennſylvania, of the two young gentlemen that I have already mentioned, and myſelf. Having repeatedly croſſed the Equator, and doubled the Cape of Good Hope, there is no occaſion for me to ſay that the ocean was familiar to me; and that, while the other paſſengers were ſick and dejected, I was in health and good ſpirits. To the roll of the veſſel I was fully accuſtomed; but my companions not having gotten their ſea legs on board, tumbled grievouſly about the decks. The library which I had brought with me, conſiſted of nearly three hundred volumes, and would have endeared me to any place. The Muſes, whom I never ceaſed to woo, bleſſed me; I thought, not infrequently, with their nightly viſitations, and I ſoothed my mind to tranquillity with the fancied harmony of my verſe.

Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina: verum
Gaudent ſcribentes, et ſe venerantur, et ultro,
Si taceris, laudant; quidquid ſcripſere, beati.

HOR.

Being an old man-of-wars-man, I had provided myſelf with a cot, which, by making me inſenſible to the roll of the

the veſſel, would, I thought, render my ſleep more tranquil and undiſturbed than a cabin. But I cannot ſay my ſlumbers the firſt night were very ſoft; for, hanging in the wake of the hatchway, the breeze from the deck made my ſituation very unpleaſant. Foreſeeing alſo that I was expoſed to the deluge of every ſea the brig ſhould ſhip on the paſſage, I unhung my cot, and put it into a ſpare fore and aft cabin, which, to my ſatisfaction, I found, afterwards, was the only dry one in the ſteerage. The wind being favourable on getting under weigh, we profited from the occaſion by ſhaking out the reefs, and ſhewing all our canvaſs to the breeze. Farmer Curtis, I obſerved at night looked graver than uſual, and walked the deck in a muſing mood. He, likewiſe, eyed me frequently. At length, watching the concurrence of opportunity when I was ſtanding near the rough tree rail, he accoſted me as follows: "Zir, don't ee think the ſhip goes nation quick? Dang it if I thinks the beſt nag in Somerſetſhire could trot ſo faſt. It looks nation ſtormy. Don't ee think we have got too many cloths up? The dickens, now, if the ſhip ſhould overturn in the night!"

"My good Mr. Farmer," ſaid I, "be under no ſolicitude for your ſafety. The breeze is fair and ſteady. Should this wind continue, you would ſoon be ſettled comfortably in your farm in Pennſylvania." Here Farmer Curtis, with a grin of genuine happineſs, interrupted me with ſaying, "Odd's fiſh, then, Zir, do ee come down to ſmoke a pipe and drink a bottle of ale (tapping me on the ſhoulder, and crying clack with his mouth) over our fire with us before we go to bed. I can gee ee a nice clean pipe."

"That I will moſt cheerfully," ſaid I. The houſekeeper, like an ancient Hebe, adminiſtered to us the potation, while the Farmer and myſelf, to uſe his own expreſſion, ſmoked out a couple of pipes of Virginia. The old houſekeeper, the very archetype of Dame Leonarda in Gil Blas, was the firſt among the paſſengers that began to hold up her head; and the fourth day of our voyage ſhe murdered on old hen to regale a poor ſick gentleman, who thought he could relith ſome chicken broth. We had ſcarcely been out a week, when we experienced a gale of wind that was not leſs diſaſtrous than tremendous. A ſea which broke over the quarter waſhed a hencoop from its laſhing, and drowned nearly three dozen of fowls. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The ſailors made the fowls into a huge ſea-pye of three decks, which they called the United States Man of War, and fed on it eagerly. Theſe ſons of the ocean, who lived oppoſite to our birth, were humourous beings. But none of them in archneſs ſurpaſſed the cabin-boy, who often called the watch in the following manner:

"Starbaulins ſtout,
You muſt turn out,
And ſleep no more in ſin;
For if you do,
I'll cut your clue,
And let Larbaulins in.

"*Hoa! the watch ahoy! Come bear a hand up there you Tory dogs!*"

There was a carter in the veſſel who came on board to work his paſſage; but he did very little work. Whenever a porpoiſe or even a gull was viſible, he conſidered it the preſage of a ſtorm, and became himſelf inviſible till it was over. A report being circulated that the rats had left the veſſel when in harbour, Coſter Pearman concluded that they had done it by inſtinct; and, as an opinion prevails among ſailors that a ſhip, on ſuch an event, never gets ſafe to her port of deſtination, the booby gave himſelf up for loſt. But hearing one night a rat ſcratch againſt the veſſel's ſide, he ran upon deck in his ſhirt to proclaim it to the ſailors, calling out with a joyful tone of voice, "Whoa! hoa! hoa! a rat! a rat!"

The Two Brothers was a miſerably ſailing tub, and her paſſage a moſt tedious one. Head winds conſtantly prevailed, and ſcarcely a week elapſed without our lying too more than once. To ſcud her was impracticable, as ſhe would not ſteer ſmall, and ſeveral times the Captain thought ſhe was going to founder. Her cargo, which conſiſted of mill-ſtones and old iron, made her ſtrain ſo with rolling, that inceſſant pumping could hardly keep her free. She ſeemed to be fitted out by the pariſh; there was not a rope on board ſtrong enough to hang a cat with. She had only one ſuit of ſails, not a ſingle ſpar, and her cordage was old. If a ſail was ſplit by the wind, there was no other alternative but to mend it; and when, after being out ſix weeks, we had

had ſprung our fore top-maſt, we were compelled to reef it. The ſame day, I remember, we fell in with a ſchooner from New York, which we ſpoke. It was on the 18th of February. She was bound to St. Sebaſtian. The ſeamen being employed, I volunteered my ſervices to pull an oar on board her, which were readily accepted. Her Captain received us politely, and regaled us with ſome cyder. She had left port only a fortnight; but it took the ill-fated Two Brothers a month to get thither. We parted with regret. The Captain of her was of a ſocial, friendly diſpoſition. As to our own ſkipper, he was paſſionately fond of viſiting every veſſel that he ſaw on the paſſage. If an old ſalt fiſh ſchooner hove in ſight, he clamoured for his boarding-boats, and ſwore he would go to her if it were only to obtain a pint of molaſſes. Once, having hailed a veſſel, he was juſtly rebuked. He told the Captain of her he would hoiſt out his boat and go on board to ſee him; but the man not approving, I ſuppoſe, his phyſiognomy, hauled aft his ſheets and bore round up before the wind. The ſkipper had contracted theſe habits during the American war, when he commanded a ſmall privateer; and could not, in his old age, reclaim the foibles of his youth.

I have before obſerved, that I meſſed with two young men of my acquaintance. Theſe were a Mr. Robins and Black, both of whom had embarked to try their fortunes on the other ſide of the Atlantic. I foreſaw that the diſpoſition of Robins would lead him to embrace a ſeafaring life, which he afterwards did, by entering as Midſhipman into the navy of the United States, in the ſervice of which he died of the yellow fever, on board a ſloop of war. Black was by trade a printer, and, I believe, a very good one. He was both a compoſitor and preſſman. On his arrival in America, he engaged himſelf to the editor of a newſpaper at Trenton, where he alſo fell a victim to the diſeaſe which had been fatal to his friend. Theſe young men having been my eſteemed companions during a tedious and irkſome voyage, I thought I could not do leſs than conſecrate a paſſage of this work to their memory.

As we increaſed our longitude, the prieſt, in examining his barrels of white biſcuit, found one of them emptied by other hands than his own. Suſpicion fell on a ſailor, whom he one day accuſed before the paſſengers, as he was ſtanding at the helm. "Did you not ſteal my biſcuit, ſirrah?" ſaid the parſon. "I did, Sir," anſwered the fellow. "And what, pray, can you ſay in defence of yourſelf?" "Why, Sir, I can ſay—that when I croſſed the Line, Neptune made me ſwear I would never eat brown bread when I could get white; and *your* barrel of *white* ſtood next *my brown*." This reply of the ſailor was ſo happy and unexpected, that to remain grave exceeded all powers of face. The roar of the ſea was loſt in the combined laughter that aroſe from the Captain, paſſengers, and ſhip's company. Farmer Curtis, whom the tythes exacted from him by the parſon of his pariſh had nearly ruined, now revenged himſelf on the cloth, by a peal of laughter that ſhook the ſnow from ſtem to ſtern; not even the prieſt could refrain from a ſmile; though, perhaps, it was rather a ſardonic grin; a diſtortion of the countenance, without any gladneſs of heart.

On the 8th of March, we ſaw the Iſles of Sile, and three days afterwards weathered the breakers of Nantucket; from whence, coaſting to the ſouthward, we made Long Iſland, and ran up to Sandy Hook. The wind ſubſiding, we let go our anchor, and the next morning, at an early hour, I accompanied the Captain and two of the cabin paſſengers on ſhore. It was Sunday, March 18th.

On the parched ſpot, very properly called Sandy Hook, we found only one human habitation, which was a tavern. The landlord, who had much the appearance of a waterman, received us very coolly. "You can get nothing here, Gentlemen," ſaid mine hoſt. "Our cow eat ſome damaged coffee that was landed here from a wreck about a week ago, and died a few hours after. We are very hard put to it." "What, old boy," cried our Captain, "have you no grub at all in the houſe?" "No!" "O be joyful, no grog, not a toothfull of muſic. Come, my noble, we want to ſplice the main-brace."

"Why, Captain," replied the landlord, "we have no freſh grub in the houſe; but you can have ſome nice bacon and eggs fried, with grog to the maſt. Gentlemen, will you walk in?" "Hurrah!" cried the Captain, "Stretch along the eating halyards! Hail, Columbia!"

We

We found the houſe neat and comfortable. The family conſiſted of an old woman, wife to the landlord, two young girls of homely appearance, a negro man and boy. While breakfaſt was preparing, I aſcended, with my companions, the light houſe, which ſtood on the point of the Hook. It was lofty, and well furniſhed with lamps. On viewing the land round the dwelling of our hoſt, I could not help thinking that he might juſtly exclaim with Selkirk:

I'm monarch of all I ſurvey,
My right there is none to diſpute, &c.*

The morning paſſed away not unpleaſantly. The pleaſantries of the Captain enlivened our breakfaſt, which was prolonged nearly till noon; nor do I think we ſhould have then ariſen from table, had not the mate, who was left in charge of the ſnow, like a good ſeaman, hove ſhort, and looſened his ſails in readineſs to avail himſelf of the breeze which had ſprung up in our favour. The Captain, therefore, clamoured for the bill, and finiſhed his laſt bowl of grog with the favourite toaſt of "Here's to the wind that blows, the ſhip that goes, and the laſs that loves a ſailor."

In our progreſs to the town, we paſſed a Britiſh frigate lying at anchor. It was ſunſet, and the roll of the ſpirit-ſtirring drum brought to my recollection thoſe ſcenes, that pomp, pride, and circumſtance of glorious war, that made ambition virtue †. We moored our veſſel to one of the wharves, and I rejoiced to find myſelf on a kindred ſhore.

PROSPECTUS OF A CANINE DICTIONARY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Continued from Page 22.*)

DRUNKEN DOGS. "There were," ſaith the hiſtorian, "a people of Locris, called Epizephirii, who puniſhed thoſe with immediate death that drank more wine than the phyſicians preſcribed to them." What theſe Gentlemen thought a complete doſe, whether two glaſſes or two bottles, we, for want of authentic documents, have no means of aſcertaining: but I am inclined to think, that there were but few drunken dogs among the Locrians. "Here," ſays another Author, whoſe name has eſcaped my memory, "they are multitudinous as the ſands of the ſea." "We find them," ſaith a third, "in every ſituation, from a Peer in his palace to a cobler in his ſtall." "Compariſons," the proverb ſays, "are odious." Theſe, I think, are unjuſt, and am conſequently anxious to wipe from the canine character a ſtain as undeſerved as injudiciouſly applied. Who, in their deepeſt reſearches into the ſyſtem of animated nature, ever heard of a drunken quadruped? Or, if a dog has, with great difficulty, been taught that deteſtable vice, Doth he not owe his inſtruction to ſome brute of a maſter, who probably wiſhed to reduce him to a level with himſelf in his hour of inebriety? Does the ſervant, when the carriage is ordered, ever come into the room, and ſay, "Sir, Your horſes are both drunk?" Alas! How often has he ſaid ſo of the coachman and footman? How an epithet which ſeems to libel a uſeful race of animals obtained, I am at a loſs even to conjecture. Among bipeds in high life, two bottles at a ſitting, I believe, conſtitutes a Drunken Dog; to which we may add, that whetters, ſippers, dram drinkers, &c. whether high or low, are certainly, in the modern acceptation of the term, within its literal meaning.

GREEDY DOGS. This is a ſpecies of animals very proper to claſs with the laſt; and that is, perhaps, according to the proverb, which ſays "Good eating requires good drinking" the reaſon why Greedy have generally been conſidered as archetypes of Drunken Dogs. But it will here be neceſſary, in order to treat of this article with the clearneſs and perſpicuity which both the ſubject and the work requires, to conſider greedineſs in two points of view, mentally and corporeally; firſt, as it is ſeated in the mind, and produces that

* Cowper.

† Othello.

paſſion

paſſion or propenſity which is termed avarice, which is certainly the greedineſs of gain, and which I think, though perhaps contrary to the opinion of many authors of eminence, is to be diſtinguiſhed from covetouſneſs, inaſmuch as this conſiſts in a deſire to retain, that in an endeavour by any means to graſp. Secondly, it is to be contemplated as ariſing from appetite, which, whether true or falſe, whether the genuine offspring of health or the ſpurious concomitant of luxury, produces ſometimes that kind of exceſs which will ſoon become the ſubject of inveſtigation.

It is as generally known as it is univerſally lamented, that the greedineſs of gain has of late years engendered in this kingdom a race of ravenous animals, who have been honoured with the appellation of MIDDLE MEN; by which we are to underſtand thoſe that have dextrouſly contrived to inſinuate themſelves betwixt the wholeſale and retail dealers, betwixt the growers and the ſhopkeepers. Theſe are the infinitely various deſcriptions of jobbers and factors, many of whom, it has perhaps been more than ſuſpected, have, with an ingenuity the moſt exalted, endeavoured to make the bounty of Providence an object of ſpeculation, and gamble with the firſt neceſſaries of life, and who are, in this point of view, an order of perſons whom *Dogberry* would term "BENEFACTORS."

With theſe muſt be claſſed another ſet of adventurers, who, like funguſes upon an oak, draw the *ſap* from the trunk, and are ſymptoms that the tree is in a diſeaſed ſtate; who are in the country almoſt as plenty as blackberries; who may be conſidered as *authors* that for two lines of *text* iſſue twenty pages of *notes*; who have manufactured the rags of the peaſants into a flimſy article, to which they have applied the cant term of a circulating medium; which is now as ſure to be found in every village as a circulating library.

Theſe anomalies of commerce, of which our forefathers were totally ignorant, have been ſtated to hang like a *dead* weight upon the general ſyſtem; but I conceive that they are more likely to deſtroy the grand machine, by *oiling* its wheels, giving a falſe elaſticity to the ſprings, and impelling it to deſtruction from a hundred fold increaſe of celerity, than by any *weight* which they can add to its ſpecific gravity. Be this as it may, the whole ſpecies of gamblers, extortioners, and all who, by illegal ſpeculations, have, by coloſſal ſtrides along the road to riches, foreſtalled the markets, diſorganized the regular operation of traffic, and turned famine into commodity, are certainly Greedy Dogs.

Thoſe that in the ſilent growth of ten per cent. reſign their faculties to Morpheus; who rather wiſh to accumulate by thrift than adventure; whoſe care to ſave is only to be equalled by their fear to loſe, have acquired the cognomen of *Cur*mudgeons *. Sir John Cutler was, in the ſeventeenth century, at

* About the middle of the laſt century died a Monſ. Robert, a French refugee, who had this ſingular trait in his character. He, for more than ſeven years preceding his death, lived in the moſt abſtemious manner, frequently upon bread and water, for the purpoſe of ſaving, out of a very narrow pittance, a ſum ſufficient to defray the expences of a magnificent funeral. The money was ſaved, poor Robert died in Soho, and it was found, that he had by his will appropriated the greateſt part of his property as he had frequently declared he would. He was accordingly buried in a ſtile of grandeur that aſtoniſhed the whole *quartier*. Yet although this ſtrange propenſion of mind which has led many to deny themſelves the comforts, nay the neceſſaries of life, in order to devote the wealth they thus accumulated to ſome particular purpoſe, has perhaps, more than any other, been liable to the keen and ſevere reprehenſion of the ſatyriſt, it has perhaps, more than any other, been ultimately beneficial to mankind. Who (to ſearch no further) can behold thoſe two ſtructures, Bancroft's Almſhouſes and Guy's Hoſpital, without reflecting, that from whatever cauſe theſe and a hundred others of the ſame nature have originated, whether from an acute ſenſibility of the diſtreſſes of the objects which they intended to relieve, or from the minds of the donors being poſſeſſed with a kind of poſthumous oſtentation, ſtill, in the great ſcale of exiſtence, they appear exalted inſtances of the wiſdom of Providence, who decreed, that in every age and country ſuch a race of beings ſhould ariſe, and become the medium by which a large portion of its wealth, which would otherwiſe

at the head of this reſpectable fraternity; Elwes ſeems to have taken the lead in the eighteenth; who its preſent repreſentative is, it would be a uſeleſs ſpeculation to enquire.

In order to proceed to the conſideration of the ſecond claſs of greedy animals to which I have alluded, I muſt obſerve, that as in the other the ſtimulus ſeems to reſide in the mind, in theſe it is purely ventricular, or *gaſtrick*, and is only to be repreſſed by what the ancients termed *recte vivere*, which Pope ſays "means nothing but to eat;" but what, in theſe degenerate days, both the learned and unlearned have agreed to term *a good dinner*.

A good dinner is, in this country, conſidered as a thing of ſuch importance, and indeed has always had ſuch weight and influence upon every *body*, whether individual or politick and corporate, that an author muſt have much more intrepidity than myſelf who ſhould venture even to hint, that its effects have probably in *former* times been as inimical to the conſtitution of the ſtate as to the conſtitution of the ſubject: and he would be deemed ſtill more hardy who ſhould dare to aſſert, that many public misfortunes have ariſen from its operation: and further, ſhould he aver that the deſire to eat a good dinner has, ere now, while it increaſed the burthens of our anceſtors, decreaſed their ability to bear them, he would be deemed a lunatic: yet ſuch ſpeculators are abroad.

It is a little extraordinary, that the ſect of natural and experimental philoſophers, whoſe doctrines, eſpecially their evening lectures, are but little tinctured with ethics, whoſe principal Lyceum is the London Tavern, and whoſe principal purſuit is a good dinner, ſhould caſt a retroſpective eye toward Epicurus as their founder, although Plutarch ſays he ſupported himſelf daily with a ſmall number of beans, and Galen that he was a man remarkable for his abſtinence; which faculty, if it may be ſo termed, among many others, he communicated to his diſciples, who, ſays Diocles, were as moderate in drinking as in eating; "they abſtained from the uſe of wine, and water was their chief beverage." How this ſober and abſtemious ſect ſhould have become a proverb, and have obtained the appellation of Greedy as well as Drunken Dogs, is, as I have juſt obſerved, a little extraordinary. We know, that among the ancients there might have been found perſons, ſuch as Apicius, Lucullus, Heliogabalas, &c. whoſe characters much better entitled them to ſo diſtinguiſhed an honour, who have had humble imitators in every age. Oldfield and Dartineuf in the laſt, and Meſſrs. A. B. C. and D. and perhaps a hundred alphabetical liſts, in the preſent. Indeed, in this happy era, a man's appetite for buſineſs frequently depends upon his appetite for dinner, which, in many inſtances, like the principal wheel in a complicated piece of machinery, combines the parts, whether *great* or *ſmall*, and is the grand organ which gives motion to and ſtimulates the whole. A good dinner, then, being an affair of ſuch conſequence, it is no wonder that there ſhould be, in every rank, an emulative propenſity to partake of it: yet ſurely thoſe that conſider the tavern as the ancients did the temple, and the table as the altar whereon they uſed to ſacrifice a hecatomb as an oblation to appeaſe the angry, perhaps we ſhould read hungry deities; who in five minutes ſatisfy their true, and for two hours after continue to ſharpen their falſe appetite with rotatory wetting; have the beſt claim to the epithet of Greedy Dogs.

HAPPY DOGS. This term may, in the ſingular number, be, I think with propriety, applied to the little French Dog that I have already celebrated. What ſituation could be more to be envied? Dreſſed, careſſed, and fed by his beautiful miſtreſs. With us a favoured lover has been judged to have the faireſt pretenſions to the appellation of a Happy Dog. Perhaps a much happier, in his own imagination, is one who claims and enjoys the reputation of being generally admired by the fair ſex;

"Who talks of beauties that he never ſaw,
"And fancies raptures which he never [knew."

wiſe have been perhaps idly and extravagantly diſſipated, ſhould be collected, and finally employed to the advantage of ſociety? Avarice, which in many reſpects is certainly a vice, has left theſe monuments, which may be termed propitiatory ſacrifices before the throne of Mercy. The veſtiges which remain of the exiſtence of other paſſions in former ages are certainly of a very different nature.

JOLLY

JOLLY DOGS. All that has been ſaid of Drunken Dogs may, with propriety, be applied to this ſpecies of animals, with this addition, that a part of the dynaſty which, humanly ſpeaking, were termed country ſquires, and of which I take Weſtern to have been formerly the repreſentative, are in this age almoſt extinct. In town, during and ſubſequent to the ſame period, Harry Howard, Frank Hammond, George Alexander Stevens, the Members of Comus's Court, the Beef-ſteak Club, and ſome Brothers of the Societies of Bucks and Albions, were, as I take it, Jolly Dogs. Some brewers have, as I underſtand, Jolly Dogs for their clerks; and I have ſeen them, that is, Jolly Dogs, made of admirable uſe in election meetings. In fact, there uſed to be one or two of theſe canine bipeds in every pariſh in the kingdom; but, alas! as our taſte for humour, formerly the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the Engliſh nation, has declined, they have degenerated into mere ſots; and, like the companions of Ulyſſes, ſeem, under the operation of the enchanted cup, metaphorically to have ſuffered a transformation which reduces them ſtill lower in the ſcale of animal exiſtence.

OLD DOGS. This is an elegant appellation, by which we diſtinguiſh ourſelves when, if in human life there is ſuch a period, we have a tolerable opinion of our own talents and abilities.

In that ecſtatic moment, a *Tradeſman* will exclaim, "I am an Old Dog at a bargain!"

A *Barriſter*, "I am an Old Dog at a nonſuit!"

A *Farmer*, "I am an Old Dog at market!"

A *Senator*, "I am an Old Dog at a ſpeech!"

A *Rake*, "I am an Old Dog after a wench!"

A *Drunkard*, "I am an Old Dog at a bottle!"

A *Patriot*, "I am an Old Dog at the Shakeſpear!" and

A *Gambler*, "I am an Old Dog at hazard!"

POOR DOGS. The following ſhort colloquy will convey to the mind of my readers a better idea of this ſpecies than any obſervations I can make upon it. I ſhall, therefore, make no apology for the introduction of it.

SCENE—*A Bookſeller's Shop: a Boy behind the Counter.*

Enter a Poet.

Poet. Pray, good Sir, is Mr. Imperial at home?

Boy. No!

Poet. Ah! I am ſorry! Do you think that he will ſoon return?

Boy. No!

Poet. Pray, Sir, at what hour might I be certain of meeting with him?

Boy. Can't tell.

Poet. Morning?

Boy. No!

Poet. Evening?

Boy. No!

Poet. Dinner time?

Boy. Oh! I ſuppoſe you wiſh to be aſked; but it won't do; we're up to all that: What's your buſineſs with him?

Poet. Why, dear Sir, as I cannot ſee Mr. Imperial, I will communicate it to you: I have (*unbuttoning his coat*) a manuſcript.

Boy. Gad! I thought ſo, a pretty large one, I ſee. Rare food for the Neckinger Mill, when it comes to be *waſhed*. You want it printed, I ſuppoſe?

Poet. Yes! upon certain con*** Ah! how fortunate; here's good Mr. Imperial arrived.

Imperial (*ſpeaks as entering*). Tom, order the chickens and the aſparagus to be unpacked with care; take the fruit, the fiſhing-tackle, and the gun out of the coach. Has Daſhit been here about the wine? Oh! there's a bundle of papers in the ſeat. I promiſed Bob Bagdad to look over them; but, faith, I *overlooked* them. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Give them to him when he calls.

Boy. He has been here this morning, Sir, and threatens to take them to another ſhop.

Imperial. He may, if he wiſhes to become a *tale bearer*, carry them to Grand Cairo, Conſtantinople, or Delhi. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Any letters or meſſages?

Boy. A whole drawerful of cards and letters, Sir.

Imperial. Let me ſee: I obſerve ſixteen invitations to feaſts: I like theſe manuſcripts; they are the only ones that in theſe hard times we derive any profit from. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! But how deviliſh unlucky; here's three on the ſame day. One ſhould have as many mouths as Cerberus, that we read of in Ovid or Hudibras, or ſome

other ancient poet, that had enough to do to ſtop one. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! What people are theſe waiting?

Boy. Some, Sir, to whom I fancy your ſupernumerary cards would be acceptable.

Imperial. Good! ha, ha! You that look like one of the mourners in Dick Steele's Grief Alamode, What are you?

Devil. A Printer's Devil. I've had no beef alamode a great while; it's too dear. I came from Mr. Type.

Imperial. From Mr. Type, the printer. Why, you blockhead, did you not ſay ſo? Give me the proof, and tell him to go on with another edition of Hamlet's Rat in Lady Five Stars Bedchamber; the thing takes wonderfully. You with your long face, that look as hungry as Corporal Judas; Who did you come from?

Man. From Mr. Fret, about his copy money. I have a note.

Imperial. Change it at the theatre; they give large premiums for *notes* of leſs value. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Not in caſh. Let him call himſelf. Well, Miſter What de Call'um, what's your buſineſs?

Poet. Knowing, Sir, the reputation of your houſe, and that the name of a bookſeller of ſuch eminence gives celebrity to a work, and is a kind of paſſport to the temple of fame.

Imperial (ſmiling). This ſeems, for an author, to be a good ſenſible fellow. Hey, Richard! Ha, ha! (*Aſide.*)

Boy. Yes, Sir.

Imperial. Well, proceed.

Poet Sir, I have a manuſcript.

Imperial. Sir, ſo have I, ſeveral trunks full; ſome that were intended to *illuminate* the world: So they will, if I ſell them to make rocket caſes. I miſſed my market laſt rejoicing night, or I might have got rid of them all. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! A manuſcript, you ſay?

Poet. Yes, Sir; which if you will peruſe, and favour me with your opinion of it, I ſhall eſteem it an obligation.

Imperial. I'll give you my opinion of it without peruſing, if you will tell me of what it conſiſts.

Poet. Sir, it chiefly conſiſts of poetry.

Imperial. Poetry! (lock the till, Richard!) Poetry! the vileſt drug in the trade. What the devil could induce you to write poetry.

Poet. Sir, there's ſome proſe.

Imperial. Poetry and proſe! fat and lean: *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, as old Crucible, the chemiſt, ſays. Why, proſe is almoſt as *ſtationary* as verſe, without it's a high coloured novel, a tale of wonder, a trial for crim con. or a little bit of ſentimental: Hem! Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Who reads now?

Poet. Sir, although compoſition was, in happier times, my amuſement, publication is not now with me a matter of choice. Poverty, Sir! A wife and infant, whom I love to diſtraction, pining with want, nay periſhing with hunger! Debts, Sir! A priſon! Then I fondly hoped the moral tendency of the pieces I now offer * *

Imperial. Moral tendency; are you diſtracted? Morality in this age, and that of the old ſchool, I ſuppoſe; purely Engliſh, I have no doubt.

Poet. Yes, Sir. God forbid that, even wretched and diſtreſſed as I am, I ſhould, from the temptation of worldly lucre, write to the prejudices, the paſſions of the age, or, under the faſcinating maſk of falſe philoſophy, attempt to ſap the foundations of religion and virtue, and vitiate the minds of the multitude.

Imperial. Religion and Virtue. Zounds! you make me ſwear. Why, theſe are worſe than even morality itſelf. Here, take your papers, and get out of my ſhop. You may find booksellers that ſtill continue to deal in ſuch ware; but it's *too good* for me. I ſhould loſe my reputation with the club if I were to attempt it I ſhould have declined printing ſermons, and turned my religion out of doors to no purpoſe. I don't think a loyal * * * But why ſhould I think about it? Get out of my ſhop, I ſay!

Poet. Sir, I obey! my heart's too full to ſuffer me to reply. [*Exit* Poet.

Imperial. Richard!

Boy. Sir!

Imperial. He ſays his heart's full. His pockets are empty enough, except he ſtuffs them with paper. This is certainly a Poor Dog. Hey, Richard! Ha, ha!

Boy. Yes, Sir.

[*The Scene cloſes.*

(*To be continued.*)

BIOGRAPHICAL

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
OF
THE LATE EARL OF CLARE.

LORD CLARE was born about the year 1749, and his anceſtors, not far back removed, were of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, his grandfather having been brought up in thoſe tenets. From a mediocrity of circumſtances, this perſon, by a laudable and perſevering induſtry, placed his family in a ſituation of reſpectable independence. His eldeſt ſon, father of the late Lord Clare, was, according to report, originally intended for the Catholic prieſthood: but the fact, however, was otherwiſe; for on his introduction into life, he was well known to have been not only a decided, but was conſidered as a ſtaunch and zealous Proteſtant. He was, at an early age, called to the Iriſh Bar, from which Catholics, at that period, were ſcrupulouſly excluded. In that ſituation the elder Fitzgibbon was a highly eſteemed and ſucceſsful Pleader. In thoſe days, the *forenſic* profeſſion, in the ſiſter kingdom, was, in a great degree, monopolized by a few eminent Barriſters. However, the talents, induſtry, and perſeverance of Mr. F. ſoon forced him into notice, and, in a few years, his practice was nearly as extenſive as the moſt ſucceſsful of his competitors, and of that lucrative kind, that he realized a property of upwards of 6000l. per annum.

Of this Gentleman, Lord Clare was the only ſon, and was always deſtined by his father for his own profeſſion. In this view, he was early entered of the Univerſity of Dublin, and in that ſeminary, which has had the honour of educating ſo many men of diſtinguiſhed and felicitous talents, he was the contemporary of theſe celebrated political characters, Flood, Grattan, and Foſter, Speaker of the Commons in the laſt Iriſh Parliament. After ſpending the uſual time at the Univerſity, he entered, and regularly kept his Terms at the Temple, from which, being ſtill of an early age, he was called to the Iriſh Bar.

In this ſituation he commenced his career, with advantages enjoyed by few—paternal reputation, favourable character, and the poſſeſſion of an affluent independence, which, in the inſtance of Lord Clare, and highly to his honour, did not produce that too frequent effect on a youthful mind, an indolent apathy. His profeſſional exertions and ſucceſs were ſuch as might be expected from him; at the general election of 1776, he obtained a diſtinguiſhed ſeat in Parliament, namely, for the Univerſity of Dublin; and in the Iriſh Senate, by a line of conduct too generally known to need a particular detail, and a ſpecies of eloquence, certainly neither brilliant, nor very argumentative, but accompanied with a certain air of confident authority producing a conſiderable effect, became in a few years one of the leading characters in it.—And here, without violation of truth, it may be obſerved, that his Lordſhip, from his firſt entrance into political life, in which he ſeemed to have engaged, uninvited and unbought, a partiſan of the Court, to the moment of his diſſolution, he appeared to have been uniformly actuated by decided and unvarying principles; a leading feature in which ſeemed to be a profeſſed contempt of the *Profanum Vulgus*, or as Dr. Johnſon forcibly expreſſes it, in his celebrated Epitaph on his friend Thrale, "a ſpirited contemner of the clamorous multitude!"—From the commencement of his political career, his Lordſhip never deviated from the line of conduct he firſt marked out for himſelf; the effect of this was a decided ſupport of the meaſures of the Britiſh Cabinet, and a reſolute oppoſition, almoſt univerſally ſpeaking, of thoſe propoſed by what was called the Popular Party. One exception only preſents itſelf to our recollection: at the time when the accumulated diſtreſſes of Ireland, towards the cloſe of the American conteſt, induced her Parliament to favour the popular applications for what was then termed "A Free Trade," his Lordſhip did not reſiſt them. On the diſcuſſions, however, relative to the "Simple Repeal" of the 6 Geo. I. we believe he recurred to his wonted line of conduct, and ſince that period continued the zealous and determined advocate for a ſtrong and energetic ſyſtem of government.

This line of conduct naturally merited the warmeſt approbation of Miniſters

ſters, and, accordingly, on the opening afforded by the promotion of the reſpectable Lawyer who then held the Chief Juſticeſhip of one of the Courts, his Lordſhip was appointed to the very important, and, in Ireland, confidential law ſituation, of Attorney General; and in this office, his firmneſs, energy, and deciſive conduct, are well known. A ſtriking inſtance of this, which we derive from a biographical compilation, rather of a recent date, we cannot refrain from reciting. At a time when a popular ferment, produced by various cauſes, ſtrongly prevailed in the metropolis of Ireland, a general meeting of the inhabitants was, at the requiſition of ſeveral reſpectable perſons, called by the Sheriffs. His Lordſhip, then Attorney General, and one of the moſt unpopular men in the kingdom, came to the meeting, accompanied only by one or two friends, and forced his way through the mob, who had ſome time been in the habits of offering perſonal inſults to thoſe whom they ſuſpected of being adverſe to their meaſures; and getting upon the huſtings, interrupted a popular orator in the midſt of his harangue: he then told the Sheriffs, that they had acted illegally in convening the meeting, commanded them to leave the chair, and threatened them with an information *ex officio* if they preſumed to continue it. He then left the aſtoniſhed aſſembly amidſt the hiſſes of the mob, and the Sheriffs inſtantly diſſolved the meeting.

The moſt remarkable æra of his Lordſhip's political life, was the period of the very important and novel queſtion reſpecting the Regency, in 1789. It is well known, that the prevailing party in both Houſes of the Iriſh Parliament had, at that time, contended for the right of that Country to appoint its own Regent. This very queſtionable and alarming propoſition was reſiſted by the Britiſh Cabinet, whoſe adherents in the Iriſh Parliament inſiſted, that on legal as well as political grounds, the Regent of Great Britain ſhould alſo exerciſe that authority with reſpect to Ireland; on this occaſion, his Lordſhip took a moſt decided part in favour of the Britiſh ſide of the queſtion, and to the utmoſt exerted his influence and all the energies of his mind on the occaſion. The termination of theſe diſcuſſions is well known; and an opportunity ſoon after offering, on the demiſe of Lord Lifford, the zeal and fidelity of the ſubject of this memoir was rewarded, as well as a full ſcope to the exertion of his profeſſional talents given him, by his appointment to the very important office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; reſpecting which it may not be unintereſting to obſerve, that he was the firſt native of that country who ever filled the ſtation. This office being generally accompanied by a Peerage, he was, on that occaſion, namely, in June 1789, created Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick. The conduct of the Noble Lord, in this very arduous department, was ſuch as uniformly reflected the greateſt honour on himſelf, and was equally productive of benefit to his country. His activity and expedition had made chancery ſuits ceaſe to be almoſt an inheritance. His deciſions might have been ſometimes blamed as premature; but the paucity of appeals evince that ſuch objections were not very ſeriouſly or extenſively founded.

The political conduct of the Noble Lord ſince the period laſt referred to, is of too great public notoriety to need recapitulating here. A great diverſity of opinion obviouſly exiſts as to its merits, but the effect ſpeaks moſt clearly on that head, and in the opinion of a decided, impartial, enlightened, and diſintereſted individual, we are founded in hazarding ours, that, in a great degree, to the boldneſs, wiſdom, and energy of the meaſures ſtrenuouſly ſupported by his Lordſhip, the preſervation of Ireland, as a member of the empire, is to be attributed. His remains were interred the 31ſt January, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin.

His Lordſhip's ſervices and unſhaken fidelity were further rewarded by a promotion in the Peerage to the title of Viſcount Fitzgibbon and Earl of the County of Clare. He was married, in 1787, to Miſs Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, of Dublin, Eſq. with whom he obtained a conſiderable fortune: this Lady is ſiſter to the late Mr. Whaley, ſo celebrated in the faſhionable world, and for his eccentric wager with his Noble brother-in-law, reſpecting a tour to Jeruſalem, which, by actually performing, he won, and gained by the event a very conſiderable ſum of money.

LITERARY

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER III.

LOUIS RACINE,

SECOND Son of the great Tragic Writer, was a man of talents and an ingenious poet. His poems of "La Religion" and "La Grace" are remarkable for the richneſs and brilliancy of ſome of the paſſages, the piety and unction which they breathe, and the chaſte and uniform diction which prevails throughout.

The Abbé de Lille, in the preface to his laſt publication, "L'Homme des Champs," repreſents this poet in a very amiable light. "When I was yet very young," ſays the Abbé, "I had begun to tranſlate ſome parts of Virgil's Georgics. I paid a viſit to the ſon of the great Racine. His poem on Religion, in which the verſe is throughout elegant and chaſte, and in ſome parts even ſublime, had given me the higheſt idea of his taſte, as well as of his general talents. I requeſted that he would allow me to conſult him on a tranſlation of ſome paſſages from the Georgics. "The Georgics" exclaimed he, with ſurpriſe, and a little ſeverity in his countenance, "do not attempt it; it is a moſt raſh undertaking. My friend Mr. Le Franc who is a man of talents, has tried it, and I have told him he would not ſucceed." However, overcome by my importunity, he conſented to give me the meeting in a ſmall houſe in which he was accuſtomed to ſeclude himſelf twice a week, that he might indulge without reſtraint his exceſſive ſorrow at the untimely fate of his only ſon, a young man of the higheſt hopes, who fell one of the many unhappy victims of the Liſbon earthquake. When I went to him, I found him in a ſummer houſe at the bottom of his garden. He again aſſured me of the impoſſibility of ſucceeding in my deſign. Intimidated by this repeated caution, I read, with a trembling voice, about thirty lines; when he ſtopped me ſuddenly, and ſaid, "I not only no longer diſſuade you from your attempt, but adviſe you earneſtly to proceed." I never experienced a greater ſenſation of delight in the whole courſe of my life."

"This interview," adds the Abbé, "the modeſt retreat, the ſcene where my young imagination pictured the aſſemblage of glowing piety, poetry chaſte and divine, philoſophy without affectation, the ſorrows of a father wretched but reſigned: in ſhort the ſight of the venerable relic of an illuſtrious family ſoon to be extinct, but whoſe name ſhall never die, has left an impreſſion in my mind which time ſhall not erafe."

THE GRONOVII

are, like the two Scaligers, a ſingular inſtance of talents and great erudition deſcending from father to ſon. Both were equally celebrated for profound learning and critical ſagacity, and both excelled in the ſame line of ſtudy. The father, John Frederick Gronovius (1611—1672) publiſhed ſeveral much-eſteemed editions of Latin Claſſics, Plautus, Salluſt, Livy, Seneca Pliny, Quintilian, and A. Gellius; and alſo wrote a Treatiſe, "De Valore Pecuniæ." Huetius ſpeaks of him as a man of ſound learning, great penetration and ſagacity, joined to extreme modeſty in his opinions and ſingular caution as a critic.

The ſon, James Gronovius, born at Deventer in 1645, travelled in his youth into Italy, and at Piſa obtained a Profeſſor's Chair, which he afterwards reſigned, to ſucceed his father at Leyden. He died there in 1716. He publiſhed editions of Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Seneca's Tragedies, Componius Mela, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Q. Curtius, Phædrus &c. &c. His edition of Herodotus is ſuppoſed to be the beſt, which he publiſhed with notes in 1715. He likewiſe compiled a Theſaurus of Grecian Antiquities, and wrote diſſertations on different ſubjects, beſides ſome polemical works.

ABAUZIT, 1679—1767,

perhaps one of the firſt literary characters of the laſt century. His chief attention was directed to mathematics and natural hiſtory; but he made conſiderable progreſs in every other department. In the former part of his life he viſited England, and was introduced to Sir Iſaac Newton, who paid him this very great compliment. "You are," ſaid he, "the only fit perſon to judge between Leibnitz and me."

He

He had likewiſe made great proficiency in the theory of muſic, and materially aſſiſted Rouſſeau in his Dictionary of Muſic, by ſending him a full and clear account of the muſic of the ancients. To this circumſtance it is probably owing, that the only panegyric which Rouſſeau ever condeſcended to write upon a living perſon, and one of the fineſt of his eloges, was addreſſed to Abauzit.

Voltaire likewiſe paid him a very high and delicate compliment. A ſtranger having told the Poet of Ferney that he was come to ſee a great man, Voltaire aſked him if he had ſeen Abauzit?

He publiſhed an edition of Spon's "Hiſtory and State of Geneva;" and he left behind him an Eſſay on the Apocalypſe, Reflections on the Euchariſt, ſeveral critical and antiquarian pieces, and various letters.

ABEILLE, 1648—1718,

much admired at Paris, in early life, for the brilliancy of his wit. He obtained the confidence of the Maréchal de Luxembourg, who appointed him his Secretary; and he contributed, by his lively and animated converſation, to the amuſement of the Prince de Conti and the Duc de Vendôme. A very ugly wrinkled countenance, ſuſceptible of a variety of comic expreſſions, gave a zeſt to his bons-mots, and enabled him to produce mirth on various occaſions. He wrote ſome Odes, and ſeveral Tragedies; but was held in very low eſtimation as a Poet.

BALDOVINI, 1634—1718,

an Italian Poet, very little known in this country. He was born at Florence. His firſt ſtudies were devoted to the law, which his father wiſhed him to purſue as a profeſſion; but after the death of his parents, he gave himſelf wholly up to the enchantments of poetry and muſic. On viſiting Rome, he obtained, through the intereſts of Cardinal Flavio Chigi, his uncle, the place of Secretary to Cardinal Jacopo Filippi; and in that city, at the age of forty, entered into holy orders. In 1676, he obtained the living of St. Leonardo d'Artimiro; and in 1694, Coſmo III. Grand Duke of Tuſcany, conferred on him the Priorſhip of Orbitello; which, in 1699, he exchanged for that of Santa Felicita. In the diſcharge of his new functions, he gave equal ſatisfaction to the Court, the religious Orders, and his pariſhioners, by his exemplary conduct, and his rigid attention to the duties of his ſtation; to which the amiableneſs of his manners, his knowledge of the world, and his proficiency in learning, rendered him perfectly adequate. He lived in proſperity and health till his death, which happened at an advanced age in 1718.

His Poems, which are but few in number, have been lately very elegantly tranſlated, or rather imitated, by Mr. Hunter.

SALMASIUS, 1588—1651,

in his own time called the Hero of Literature, has conſiderably fallen from the high reputation he once enjoyed. His erudition was certainly great, and he was at the ſame time conſpicuous for general knowledge. But as a critic he was capricious, intemperate, and arrogant. Such was his pride, and high opinion of his own talents, that, when adviſed by a friend to compoſe for the future with greater care, he anſwered, "I throw ink on paper as others throw dice or cards upon a table; writing to me is a mere amuſement." His remarkable controverſy with Milton on the death of Charles the Firſt of England is well known.

SIRMOND, 1559—1651,

of the Society of Jeſus, and Confeſſor to Louis the XIIIth. He was in his time a very reſpectable Author, though his writings, being chiefly polemical, and all in Latin, are now little known, and leſs read. Though of a mild and amiable character in private life, in his controverſial treatiſes he is very ſevere in his remarks upon his antagoniſts. He was much admired for his profound knowledge in ancient eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. He died at the advanced age of 93.

GOMBAULD,

one of the Members of the French Academy, when it was firſt inſtituted by the Cardinal de Richelieu. He was ſo zealous for the purity of his native language, that he once propoſed to the Academicians this ſingular expedient, that they ſhould bind themſelves by oath to make uſe only of ſuch words in their writings as ſhould be approved of by a majority.

His talents were not ſo conſpicuous

as this extraordinary zeal. He wrote ſome Tragedies and detached pieces of poetry long ſince forgotten.

NICHOLAS BOURBON, —— 1644,

one of the beſt Latin Poets which France has produced. The following lines, placed on the gate of the arſenal in Paris were compoſed by him:

Œthna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela miniſtrat
Tela gigantæos debellatura furores.

MONCRIF, 1687—1770,

Secretary to the Comte de Clermont, Lecturer to the Queen Maria Leczinſka, Member of the French Academy, and of the Academies of Nanci and Berlin. This Gentleman has left no very conſiderable work behind him; but his talents, his pleaſing addreſs, and his mild and ſociable diſpoſition, procured him ſolid patronage, and rendered him the idol of his friends. When a celebrated Miniſter was baniſhed, in 1757, by Louis the XVth, he deſired permiſſion to follow him to his retreat. But the King, while he admired the generoſity of his ſentiments, allowed him only to viſit the diſgraced Stateſman once a year. His principal production is an eſſay "Sur la Neceſſité et les Moyens de Plaire," which ran through ſeveral editions. It is a pleaſing and inſtructive performance, and contains many ſenſible and true obſervations; but the ſtyle is in general feeble and deſultory.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR FEBRUARY 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the Years 1789 and 1793. With a preliminary Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and preſent State of the Fur Trade of that Country. Illuſtrated with Maps. By Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Mackenzie. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards.

IN all voyages undertaken for the diſcovery of new countries, or for exploring and traverſing extenſive territories, imperfectly known, uncultivated, and inhabited only by ſavage natives, the general utility of the objects to be purſued, and, if poſſible, to be attained, ſhould be conſtantly kept in view by the adventurers, and a proper eſtimate made of the perils, toils, and expence attending ſuch enterprizes, in order, that if theſe exceed the probable advantages to be derived from them, they may be abandoned by Government, or by the private individuals who have engaged in them; and on the other hand, that they may be encouraged, ſupported, and carried on, to the attainment of the beneficial reſults that may rationally be expected from a ſteady perſeverance in well-concerted plans for the improvement and extenſion of the commerce of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

A very extenſive plan of this deſcription is laid before the public, and ſubmitted to the conſideration of Government, in the volume now before us, founded on the completion of a diſcovery

diſcovery univerſally acknowledged to be of general utility, *viz.* the practicability of penetrating acroſs the continent of North America, and of eſtabliſhing a commercial communication through that continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

This perilous enterprize was undertaken by Mr. Mackenzie, who informs us, that he was led, at an early period of life, by commercial views, to the country North Weſt of Lake Superior, in North America; and being endowed by Nature with an inquiſitive mind and enterpriſing ſpirit, poſſeſſing alſo a conſtitution and frame of body equal to the moſt arduous undertakings, and being familiar with toilſome exertions in the proſecution of mercantile purſuits, he was confident in the qualifications; and animated by the deſire to carry this favourite project of his own ambition into execution; and at the period of his proceeding in the purſuit of it, we find that he was one of the partners in a commercial eſtabliſhment, which aſſumed the title of the North Weſt Company, and was no more than an aſſociation of commercial men, agreeing among themſelves to carry on the fur trade, unconnected with any other buſineſs, though many of the parties engaged had extenſive concerns altogether foreign to it. An account of the regulations of this Company, and of its flouriſhing ſtate for eleven years, from 1787 to 1798, forms part of an intereſting general hiſtory of the Fur Trade from Canada to the North Weſt; which, from the earlieſt ſettlement of that Colony, was conſidered to be of the firſt importance.

From an attentive peruſal of this hiſtory, which our Author, in his preface, recommends to his readers as a preliminary diſcourſe, which will qualify them to purſue the ſucceeding voyages with ſuperior intelligence and ſatisfaction; it evidently appears, that the commercial advantages to be derived from an extenſion of the fur trade beyond the limits of the ſettlements at that time eſtabliſhed in the diſtricts connected with Canada, was one of the motives to induce his commercial aſſociates to wiſh him to proceed in the purſuit of his favourite plan, and to haſten his departure on his firſt voyage through the North Weſt Continent of America, which took place in the month of June 1789.

But before we enter upon the progreſs of the voyages, as related in the Journals, it will be indiſpenſably requiſite to give our readers ſome idea of the mode of carrying on the fur trade, collected from the general hiſtory, which is ſo diffuſe as to extend to 132 pages, or nearly one fourth part of this large volume. We muſt alſo premiſe, that without the Maps, which illuſtrate the local ſituations, all abſtract, or ſummary accounts, will be defective; conſequently, the beſt purpoſe they can anſwer will be, that of recommending the whole as a work "that will be found to excite an intereſt and regard in the minds of thoſe who peruſe it."

After ſpecifying the articles, received from England, neceſſary for this trade, and the number and quality of the perſons actively employed in the concern, ſuch as clerks, interpreters, guides, canoe-men, &c. we have the following account of their manner of proceeding, and of part of the country through which they paſs.

"The neceſſary number of canoes being purchaſed, at about three hundred livres each, the goods formed into packages, and the lakes and rivers free from ice, which they uſually are in the beginning of May, they are then diſpatched from La Chine, eight miles above Montreal, with eight or ten men in each canoe, and their baggage, and ſixty-five packages of goods, ſix hundred weight of biſcuit, two hundred weight of pork, three buſhels of peaſe, for the men's proviſion; two oil-cloths to cover the goods, a ſail, &c.; an axe, a towing-line, a kettle, and a ſponge to bail out the water; with a quantity of gum, bark, and watape, to repair the veſſel. An European, on ſeeing one of theſe ſlender veſſels thus heaped up, and ſunk with her gunwale within ſix inches of the water, would think his fate inevitable in ſuch a boat, when he reflected on the nature of her voyage; but the Canadians are ſo expert, that few accidents happen."

Leaving La Chine, they proceed to St. Ann's, within two miles of the weſtern extremity of the Iſland of Montreal, the Lake of the Two Mountains being in ſight; which may be termed the commencement of the Utawas river. At the rapid of St. Ann, they are obliged to take out part, if not the whole, of their lading. It is from this ſpot that the Canadians conſider they take their departure, as it poſſeſſes the laſt Church on the Iſland, which is dedicated

dedicated to the tutelar Saint of voyagers. The Lake of the Two Mountains is about twenty miles long, but not more than three wide. At the end of the Lake, the water contracts into the Utawas river, which, after a courſe of fifteen miles, is interrupted by a ſucceſſion of rapids and caſcades for upwards of ten miles, at the foot of which the Canadian Seignories terminate.

The voyagers are frequently obliged to unload their canoes, and carry the goods upon their backs, or rather ſuſpended in ſlings from their heads. Each man's ordinary load is two packages, though ſome carry three. Here the canoe is towed by a ſtrong line. There are ſome places where the ground will not admit of their carrying the whole; they then make two trips, that is, take half their lading, and go and land it at the diſtance required, and then return for that which was left. In this diſtance are three carrying places, the length of which depends, in a great meaſure, upon the ſtate of the water, whether higher or lower; from the laſt of theſe the river is about a mile and an half wide, and has a regular current for about ſixty miles, when it ends at the firſt *Portage* de Chaudiere *, where the body of water falls twenty-five feet, over cragged, excavated rocks, in a moſt wild, romantic manner. At a ſmall diſtance below is the river *Rideau* (Curtain) on the left, falling over a perpendicular rock, near forty feet high, in one ſheet, aſſuming the appearance of a curtain; and from which circumſtance it takes its name: over this portage, which is ſix hundred and forty-three paces long, the canoe and all the lading is carried. The rock is ſo ſteep and difficult of acceſs, that it requires twelve men to take the canoe out of the water: it is then carried by ſix men, two at each end, on the ſame ſide, and two under the oppoſite gunwale in the middle. From hence to the next is but a ſhort diſtance, in which they make two trips over the ſecond Portage de Chaudiere, which is ſeven hundred paces, to carry the loading alone. From hence to the next and laſt Chaudiere, or Portage des Chenes, is about ſix miles, with a very ſtrong current, where the goods are carried ſeven hundred and forty paces; the canoe being towed by a line, when the water is not very high. We now enter *Lac des Chaudiere*, which is computed to be thirty miles in length. At the end of this is the *Portage des Chats*, over which the canoe and lading are carried two hundred and ſeventy-four paces, and very difficult it is for the former. The river is here barred by a ridge of black rocks, riſing in pinnacles, and covered with wood, which, from the ſmall quantity of ſoil that nouriſhes it, is low and ſtinted. The river finds its way over and through theſe rocks, in numerous channels, falling fifteen feet and upwards. From hence, two trips are made through a ſerpentine channel formed by the rocks, for ſeveral miles, when the current ſlackens. At the channels of the grand *Calumet*, which are computed to be at the diſtance of eighteen miles, the current recovers its ſtrength, and proceeds to the *Portage Dufort*, which is two hundred and forty-five paces long; over which the canoe and baggage are tranſported. From hence, the current becomes more rapid, and requires two trips to the *Décharge des Sables*, where the goods are carried one hundred and thirty-five paces, and the canoe towed. Then follows the *Mountain Portage*, where the canoe and lading are alſo carried three hundred and eighty-five paces; then to the *Décharge* of the *Derigé*, where the goods are carried two hundred and fifty paces; and thence to the grand *Calumit*. This is the longeſt carrying-place in this river, and is about two thouſand and thirty-five paces.

It is foreign to our purpoſe, which we ſhall preſently explain, to follow the route of theſe traders through the numerous lakes, rivers, portages, and décharges, in the different countries they traverſe, till they arrive at Fort Chipewyan, ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the Lake of the Hills, at about eight miles from the diſcharge of the river Elk into the Lake, in latitude 58. 38. North, longitude 110. 26. Weſt; a new eſtabliſhment of the North Weſt Company in 1788, and the head quarters of Mr. Mackenzie for eight years; and from whence he took his departure on

* The French names being retained, it is proper to mention, that *portage* means a place where both the goods and the canoes are tranſported overland, and *décharge* where the goods alone are carried.

both his expeditions. This ſtation, therefore, is accurately deſcribed, with the manner of carrying on the trade there, and other circumſtances connected with it; particularly, an account of the *Kniſteneaux* and *Chipewyan* Indians, equally curious and intereſting, and with which he concludes the general hiſtory of the fur trade. The ſketch we have juſt given of the mode of conducting it, elucidates the following paſſage in the preface.—" I had to encounter perils by land and perils by water; to watch the ſavage who was our guide, or to guard againſt thoſe of his tribe who might meditate our deſtruction. I had alſo the paſſions and fears of others to control and ſubdue. To day, I had to aſſuage the riſing diſcontents, and on the morrow to cheer the fainting ſpirits of the people who accompanied me. The toil of our navigation was inceſſant, and oftentimes extreme; and in our progreſs over-land we had no protection from the ſeverity of the elements; and poſſeſſed no accommodations or conveniences, *but ſuch as could be contained in the burden on our ſhoulders*, which aggravated the toils of our march and added to the wariſomeneſs of our way." With theſe explanations, we are no longer ſurpriſed at voyages performed on great lakes and rivers without better veſſels, and journies over mountains and vallies, through dreary waſtes and wide ſpreading foreſts, entirely on foot; but we may well be aſtoniſhed at the uncommon fortitude, patience, and perſeverance, with which the enterprizing adventurer ſteadily purſued the important objects he had in view.

The journal of the firſt voyage commences on Wedneſday, the 3d of June 1789, when Mr. Mackenzie and his companions embarked on board a canoe made of birch bark. The crew conſiſted of four Canadians, two of whom were attended by their wives, and a German; they were accompanied alſo by an Indian, who had acquired the title of Engliſh Chief, and his two wives, in a ſmall canoe, with two young Indians, his followers, in another ſmall canoe. Theſe men were engaged to ſerve them in the twofold capacity of interpreters and huntſmen. They were alſo accompanied by a canoe, which our Author had equipped for the purpoſe of trade, and given the charge of it to M. Le Roux, one of the Company's clerks. In this, he adds, " I was obliged to ſhip part of our proviſion; which with the clothing neceſſary for us on the voyage, a proper aſſortment of the articles of merchandize as preſents, to inſure us a friendly reception among the Indians, and the ammunition and arms requiſite for defence, as well as a ſupply for the hunters, were more than our own canoe could carry; but by the time we ſhould part company, there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe that our expenditure would make ſufficient room for the whole."

The Journal is regularly carried on from day to day, and is comprized in ſeven chapters; to each of which is prefixed a ſummary account of the progreſs of the voyage, and of the principal occurrences related in it.

On the 23d of June, our voyagers landed on the main land, in north latitude 62. 24. at three lodges of Redknife Indians, ſo called from their copper knives. Mr. Le Roux purchaſed of theſe Indians upwards of eight packs of good beaver and marten ſkins; and here Mr. Mackenzie took leave of that Gentleman, and continued his voyage; and the remainder of this month, and part of the next, was employed in navigating the bays and river, and viſiting the iſlands of the great *Slave Lake*. Ice was obſerved along the banks; they ſaw ſeveral ſmokes on the North ſhore; and as they drew nearer, they diſcovered the natives running about in apparent confuſion; ſome were making to the woods, and others hurrying to their canoes; but on landing, the few who had not eſcaped were addreſſed by the Engliſh Chief * and his two Indians in the Chipewyan language, which they perfectly underſtood, and haſtened to call their fugitive companions from their hiding places. Expecting to gain information from theſe people reſpecting their further progreſs towards the ſea, the canoe was unloaded, the tents pitched, and our voyagers made a ſhort ſtay with theſe people: there were five families, conſiſting of twenty-five or thirty perſons, and of two different tribes, the Slave and Dog-rib Indians. Of their ſingular cuſtoms, dances, perſons, dreſs,

* So called from his having been the conductor of his countrymen, to carry their furs to Churchill Factory, Hudſon's Bay, to trade with the Engliſh Company.

ornaments, arms for war, hunting, canoes, &c. Mr. Mackenzie gives a minute deſcription, but the information they gave him concerning the river was ſo fabulous, that he would not detail it, nor place any faith in their ſtrange relations: "ſuffice it to mention their attempts to perſuade us that it would require ſeveral winters to get to the ſea, and that old age would come upon us before the period of our return: we were alſo to encounter monſters of ſuch horrid ſhapes and deſtructive powers as could only exiſt in their wild imaginations. They added, beſides, that there were two impaſſable falls in the river, the firſt of which was about thirty days march from us. The Chief and his young followers, who were already tired of the voyage, now expreſſed their opinion and anxious with that we ſhould return. They ſaid that, according to the information they had received, there were very few animals in the country beyond us, and that as we proceeded the ſcarcity would increaſe, and we ſhould abſolutely periſh from hunger, if no other accident befel us. It was with no ſmall trouble that they were convinced of the folly of theſe reaſonings; and by my deſire, they induced one of theſe Indians to accompany us, in conſideration of a ſmall kettle, an axe, a knife, and ſome other articles."

From this place they embarked on the 5th of July, and ſoon paſſed the Great Bear River, which is of a conſiderable depth, and an hundred yards wide: its water is clear, and has the greeniſh hue of the ſea. They had not proceeded more than ſix miles, when they were obliged to land for the night, in conſequence of an heavy guſt of wind, accompanied with rain. They encamped beneath a rocky hill, on the top of which, according to the information of the new guide, it blew a ſtorm every day throughout the year. The next day they paſſed through numerous iſlands, and had a ridge of ſnowy mountains always in ſight: they encamped at night in a ſimilar ſituation to that of the preceding evening, beneath another high rocky hill, which they attempted to aſcend, but before they got half-way to the ſummit, they were almoſt ſuffocated by clouds of muſquitoes, and were obliged to return. On the 7th, they landed at an encampment of four fires, all the inhabitants of which ran off with the utmoſt ſpeed, but were perſuaded by the guide to return. They conſiſted of eighteen people, differing in no reſpect from thoſe they had already ſeen. Here they were informed, that they were cloſe to a great rapid; and four canoes, with a man in each, were ſent by theſe hoſpitable people to follow them, and to point out the particular channels they ſhould go for the ſecure paſſage of the rapid. They alſo abounded in diſcouraging ſtories concerning the dangers and difficulties they were to encounter. After paſſing this rapid, which was by no means dangerous, they landed at different ſmall encampments of ſmall families of Indians, from whom they obtained plenty of fiſh, hares, and partridges, in return for the uſual articles of beads, knives, &c. with which they were greatly delighted. The next day they met with another tribe, called the Hare Indians, from hares and fiſh being their principal ſupport. Theſe had alſo their wonderful ſtories of danger and terror in proceeding further on the voyage; and aſſerted, that behind the oppoſite iſland, there was a Manitoe, or ſpirit, in the river, which ſwallowed every perſon that approached it.

We muſt now obſerve, that following the courſe of the Journal from the arrival at the Slave Lake, we have no ſpecification of the river they were upon when they reached the Hare Indians; but upon the Map of Mackenzie's track from Fort Chipewyan to the North Sea, which is annexed to the Voyage, we find the Hare Indians ſituated on the North ſhore of the river marked Mackenzie's River.

So various were the channels of this river, that they were at a loſs which to take, but determined to take the middle channel, as it appeared to be the largeſt body of water, and running North and South. On the 10th of July, they landed on the Weſt ſhore, where they found a tribe of Indians, conſiſting of five families, to the amount of forty men, women, and children; they are called *Dogribbee Dinees*, or the *Quarrellers*. They now found themſelves in 67.47. North latitude. "From hence (ſays Mr. Mackenzie) it was evident, that theſe waters emptied themſelves into the Hyperborean Sea; and though it was probable that, from the want of proviſion, we could not return to Athabaſca (one of the Company's ſtations),

tions), in the courſe of the ſeaſon, I nevertheleſs determined to penetrate to the diſcharge of them. My new conductor being very much diſcouraged, and quite tired of his ſituation, uſed his influence to prevent our proceeding. He had never been, he ſaid, at the *Benahulla Toe*, or White Man's Lake; and that when he went to the Eſquimaux Lake, which is at no great diſtance, he paſſed overland from the place where we found him, and to that part where the Eſquimaux paſs the ſummer. In ſhort, my hunters alſo became ſo diſheartened from theſe accounts and other circumſtances, that I was confident they would have left me, if it had been in their power. I however ſatisfied them, in ſome degree, by the aſſurance, that I would proceed onwards but ſeven days more, and if I did not then get to the ſea, I would return. Indeed, the low ſtate of our proviſions, without any further conſideration, formed a very ſufficient ſecurity for the maintenance of my engagement."

It appears, however, by the Journal, that after paſſing ſeveral iſlands, on which were deſerted encampments of the Eſquimaux Indians, and the print of the feet of the natives in the ſand, as if they had been there but a few days before to procure wild fowl, they arrived on Sunday, July 12th, at the entrance of the Lake (we ſuppoſe the White Man's Lake before mentioned.)

"I now took an obſervation," ſays our Journaliſt, "which gave 69. 1. North latitude. The lake was quite open to us to the Weſtward, and out of the channel of the river there was not more than four feet water; and in ſome places the depth did not exceed one foot. At five o'clock, we arrived at the weſternmoſt point of an high iſland. The lake now appeared to be covered with ice, for about two leagues diſtance, and no land ahead, ſo that we were prevented from proceeding in this direction by the ice and the ſhallowneſs of the water along the ſhore.

"We landed at the boundary of our voyage in this direction; and as ſoon as the tents were pitched, I proceeded with the Engliſh Chief to the higheſt part of the iſland, from which we diſcovered the ſolid ice, extending South Weſt by compaſs to the Eaſtward. As far as the eye could reach to the South Weſtward, we could dimly perceive a chain of mountains, ſtretching further to the North than the edge of the ice, at the diſtance of upwards of twenty leagues. My people could not, at this time, refrain from expreſſions of real concern, that they were obliged to return without reaching the ſea.

"Tueſday, 14th. It blew very hard from the North Weſt. Having ſat up till three in the morning, I ſlept longer than uſual; but about eight, one of my men ſaw a great many animals in the water, which he at firſt ſuppoſed to be pieces of ice. About nine, however, I was awakened to reſolve the doubts which had taken place reſpecting this extraordinary appearance. I immediately perceived that they were whales; and having ordered the canoe to be prepared, we embarked in purſuit of them. It was, indeed, a very wild and unreflecting enterprize; and it was a very fortunate circumſtance that we failed in our attempt to overtake them, as a ſtroke from the tail of one of theſe enormous fiſh would have daſhed the canoe to pieces. Our guide informed us, that they are the ſame kind of fiſh which are the principal food of the Eſquimaux, and they were frequently ſeen as large as our canoe. I was now determined to take a more particular examination of the iſlands, in the hope of meeting with parties of the natives, from whom I might be able to obtain ſome intereſting intelligence. We encamped on the Eaſtern end of the iſland, which I had named *the Whale* Iſland. It is about ſeven leagues in length, Eaſt and Weſt, by compaſs; but not more than half a mile in breadth. This morning I ordered a poſt to be erected cloſe to our tents, on which I engraved the latitude of the place (69. 7. North), my own name, the number of perſons I had with me, and the time we remained there. This iſland is the utmoſt point of land marked on the map already mentioned; and here, it may be ſaid, the object of the voyage was attained—"it has ſettled the dubious point of a North Weſt paſſage; and I truſt, that it has ſet that long agitated queſtion at reſt, and extinguiſhed the diſpute reſpecting it for ever." *See* Preface, page v.

The remainder of the month was taken up with viſiting other iſlands, and obtaining from ſome of the natives ſuch deſcriptions of the circumjacent country as ſerved to confirm the non-exiſtence of any ſuch practicable paſſage. The various particulars of this

concluſion

concluſion of the voyage outwards are contained in Chapter VI.

The Journal of the VIIth, and laſt Chapter, commences Saturday, Auguſt 1ſt; and the next day, they arrive at the river of the Bear Lake on their return home; the difficulties and dangers they meet with in their paſſage; their landings, encampments, reviſiting ſome Indians, and finding others whom they had not ſeen before; hunting excurſions, killing of geeſe, hares, &c. (which indeed, with the account of their fiſhing, occupy a very conſiderable portion of the Journals throughout the voyage) are the principal occurrences, till they meet M. Le Roux on the Slave Lake, Auguſt 24th. They parted from this Gentleman, who was ſent on a trading expedition, and proceeded to the portages, or carrying-places, over which their canoe and baggage was carried on men's ſhoulders; at length they entered the Lake of the Hills, on Saturday, September 12th, and arrived at Chipewyan Fort. Thus ended a voyage which had occupied the conſiderable ſpace of one hundred and two days.

A Map of America between latitudes 40 and 70 North, and longitudes 45 and 180 Weſt, exhibiting Mackenzie's track from Montreal to Fort Chipewyan, and from thence to the North Sea in 1789, and to the Pacific Ocean in 1793, reduced by Mr. Arrowſmith from his three ſheet map of North America, and ſeparate Maps of the two Voyages, illuſtrate the volume, which, with great propriety, is inſcribed to his Majeſty. It is likewiſe decorated with a Portrait of the Author, painted by Lawrence, and engraved by Condé.

The ſecond expedition, which is ſtill more intereſting than the firſt, will be the ſubject of another review.

M.

Obſervations on the Cow Pock. By John Coakley Lettſom, M. and LL.D. Member of ſeveral Academies and Literary Societies. The Second Edition. 8vo. 3s. Mawman. pp. 80.

THE firſt edition of this intereſting pamphlet did not come to our hands, having been diſtributed only among the Author's friends, and not expoſed to ſale. From a careful review of its contents, we feel juſtified in ſaying, that it would have been an injury to the public had its circulation been longer reſtricted.

"An animal," ſays our Author, "whoſe lactarious fountains afford in our infancy a ſubſtitute for that of the parent, and from which we draw, through life, a conſiderable portion of our nutriment, is deſtined, by the ſagacity of one enlightened philoſopher, to protect the human ſpecies from the moſt loathſome and noxious diſeaſe to which it is ſubjected. In reflecting upon its ravages, the mind revolts with horror; not merely from its fatal devaſtation, but likewiſe from the deformity it inflicts upon its victims, by rendering the faireſt ſublunary being, that god-like countenance, impreſſed by the Creator, an object of compaſſion, if not of diſguſt. I contemplate, therefore, with medical pride, and not leſs with national gratitude, the name and diſcovery of Dr. EDWARD JENNER; who, by conveying from a ſmall puſtule on the teats or nipples of the udder of the domeſtic cow, a particle of matter, under the cuticle of the human ſubject, has eſtabliſhed the divine art of preventing the ravages, and even the appearance, of that ſcourge of his exiſtence, the ſmall-pox.

"From time immemorial this domeſtic animal has been conſecrated among antient nations as an object of worſhip; to all it is now an object of grateful admiration. What then is due to that philoſopher, who has drawn new and heretofore unexplored ſources of happineſs from this ſalutiferous animal! Gratitude calls upon the nation for a national reward; and great indeed would it be, were it adequate to the national good that muſt reſult from this wonderful diſcovery, which embraces at once the following axioms;

"I. It prevents the acceſſion of the moſt fatal malady under heaven—the variolous infection.

"II. It is not infectious or contagious.

"III. It is believed, that it never has been fatal, and never will be.

"IV. It creates no blemiſh, or mark, on the human frame.

"V. It conveys no conſtitutional diſeaſe.

"It has indeed been calculated that of 60,000

60,000 perſons who have been inoculated with the Cow-pock, four have died. I cannot bring my imagination, from the experience I have had, to conceive, that any healthy ſubject can die of a proceſs which can hardly be called a diſeaſe; or, in other words, that a ſingle puſtule (for there is rarely more) can prove fatal. Prejudice or ignorance have given riſe to various reports, which inquiry has proved unfounded. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that many miſtakes have been committed by practitioners; matter has been taken from the chicken-pox (*varicellæ*), and too frequently from the purulent fluid round the ſcab of the Cow-pock, or in the variolous puſtule; and in either caſe it is needleſs to ſay, inoculation under ſuch circumſtances is no ſecurity againſt the ſmall-pox.

"But, ſuppoſing four might have died in 60,000 perſons inoculated by the Cow pock, it can hardly afford an argument againſt the practice; for if we calculate, that the proceſs of the eruption, &c. may occupy fourteen days, who would enſure 60,000 healthy perſons for fourteen days, under the chance of no more than four dying in that period?"

The Doctor proceeds to ſtate inſtances of error committed, even by practitioners of character, in variolous inoculation; he then forms a happy climax, from the hazards of the natural diſeaſe to the unſpeakable ſecurity and efficacy of the vaccine inoculation. Condamine, we find, figuratively repreſented the *natural infection* as *a rapid river* which every individual is liable to paſs over; and the *variolous inoculation* as *a boat*, of which each may avail himſelf to obtain a ſafe paſſage, while thoſe who do not embrace that conveyance muſt incur the riſk of plunging into this dangerous current. "If this alluſion," ſays Dr. L. "exhibit the ſuperior advantages of variolous, may we not ſubſtitute *an adamantine bridge* in favour of *vaccine inoculation?*"

Our limits prevent our proceeding ſo much in detail with this pamphlet as our inclinations, founded on a conviction of its importance, would lead us to do. Our readers, therefore, muſt permit us to confine ourſelves to the mere ſelection of a few of the moſt ſtriking facts and obſervations; referring, with our ſtrongeſt recommendation, the work itſelf to general attention.

The Medical Committee of Paris, in their letter to the Mayors of the twelve diſtricts of that city, obſerve,

"That the vaccinated have been inceſſantly expoſed to the contagion of the ſmall-pox, even by ſleeping in the ſame bed, and eating and drinking out of the ſame veſſels without any effect *. More than ſeventy-two have been inoculated for the ſmall pox, yet none have taken the infection †.

"The Committee have thus, by numerous experiments, verified the obſervations of the Engliſh phyſicians; and is convinced of the truth of the three principal ſtatements:

"I. That the vaccine is a very ſlight diſeaſe.

"II. That it is not contagious.

"III. That it is an effectual preſervative againſt the ſmall-pox.

"The Committee is preparing a report, in which, as well as rendering an account of its own labour, it will demonſtrate theſe great truths; and eſtabliſh the public opinion with reſpect to *the moſt brilliant, and the moſt important diſcovery of the eighteenth century; to which France, Europe, and the whole world, will be indebted to the annihilation of that moſt deſtructive ſcourge, which has ravaged and deſolated it for ſo many centuries.*"

Our Author makes eloquent and perſuaſive appeals, reſpectively, to the Literati, to Paſtors, and to Parents, eſpecially Mothers, conjuring them to promote and adopt univerſally the ſalutary proceſs alluded to. He then powerfully, and we think ſucceſsfully, combats the reaſoning ſo commonly heard againſt the practice, on account of its origin; many perſons conferring upon it the epithet of a *beaſtly diſeaſe*, and branding its promoters as perſons poſſeſſed with the *cow mania*. He next proceeds to point out the mode of adminiſtering, and to mark diſtinctly the progreſs of the vaccine infection, with proper cautions againſt miſtakes in the operation: in the courſe of which he makes the following remark:

* Children ſucking, under the vaccine diſeaſe, do not infect their mothers, who have not had it; nor the mothers the children.

† In England, and other parts, the number may be extended to full 50,000, or even perhaps double that number at this time.

"Let

"Let it be here recorded to the honour of the medical profeſſors, that they have very generally encouraged this ſalutary practice, although it is certainly calculated to leſſen their pecuniary advantages, by its tendency to extirpate a fertile ſource of profeſſional practice; with a laudable ſpirit, which, whilſt it diſpoſes them to ſacrifice their time and their health, and even to viſit diſtant and inhoſpitable climes, to adminiſter aid to the ſick, actuates them to endeavour to leſſen human miſery, by the prevention of diſeaſe; thus liberally and glorioufly ſacrificing private emolument to the comfort, happineſs, and ſecurity of the public."

The practice of Dr. Woodville in France occupies an intereſting portion of the work before us. This is followed by an account of the inſtitution founded by Dr. Pearſon for vaccine inoculation; the introduction to which abounds in proofs of the ſuperiority, in point of eaſe and ſafety, of the vaccine to the variolous infection.

Mancheſter, diſtinguiſhed as much for the ſcience of its citizens as for its amplitude of commerce, has thus addreſſed the Poor on this ſubject:

"The experience of ſeveral years has fully proved, that inoculation for the Cow-pock is a certain *preſervative* againſt the ſmall-pox; and is, beſides, ſo mild and ſafe a diſorder, when compared with the inoculated ſmall-pox, that it has been generally introduced among the better informed and more wealthy inhabitants, both of this kingdom and of various parts of Europe. In order, therefore, to impreſs ſtrongly on the minds of the poor the uſefulneſs and ſuperior advantages of this new plan of inoculation the medical gentlemen belonging to theſe charities have thought it their duty to ſtate, in this public manner, the following obſervations, for the ſerious peruſal of all thoſe poor perſons who feel *proper affection for their offspring*, and who are deſirous of promoting their own intereſt and comfort.

"1. *Inoculation* for the *Cow-pock* has been practiſed for ſeveral years with conſtant ſucceſs, in various parts of this kingdom.

"2. It has never failed to prevent the infection of the natural ſmall-pox.

"3. It may be communicated with ſafety to perſons of every age and ſex, and at all times and ſeaſons of the year, with equal advantage.

"4. The Cow-pock is much preferable to the inoculated ſmall-pox, as being a milder and ſafer diſeaſe, and not capable of infecting the perſons living in the ſame family, or even ſleeping in the ſame bed.

"5. It does not produce eruptions, which ſcar and diſfigure the face; and is ſeldom, if ever, attended with any other marks of the diſeaſe, than what appear on the arms from inoculation.

"6. Neither ſwellings, blindneſs, lameneſs, nor any other complaints, which are known frequently to be the conſequences of the natural ſmall-pox (and ſometimes, though but ſeldom, of the inoculated ſmall-pox), have been obſerved to follow the Cow-pock.

"7. Alarming fits frequently ſeize children when ſickening of the ſmall-pox; and while cutting their teeth, this diſorder often proves dangerous: but no ſuch objections lie againſt the Cow-pock.

"8. So far from proving hurtful, delicate and ſickly children are often improved in health by having paſſed through this complaint.

"9. Scarcely any remedies or attendance are required for the Cow-pock.

"10. There is no neceſſity for a courſe of phyſic either before or after inoculation.

"11. *The time of the parents will not be taken up in attendance upon the ſick*, to the injury of the ſupport of the reſt of the family; and to poor families this is *an object of no ſmall importance*.

"The prejudices of the poor againſt inoculation for the ſmall-pox, by which thouſands of lives have been annually ſaved, have been often lamented; but if they ſuffer unjuſt prejudices to prevent their laying hold of the advantages now offered to them by the inoculation of the Cow-pock, they will neglect the performance of a duty they owe to themſelves, to their families, and to ſociety at large. For ſurely it is little leſs than criminal to expoſe their helpleſs children to the attack of ſo terrible and fatal a malady as the ſmall-pox, when it may be readily avoided by the inoculation of ſo mild, ſimple, and ſafe a diſeaſe as that of the Cow pock."

The remainder of this work is taken up with the experiments and ſucceſsful practice of Dr. Waterhouſe in America, who

who ſeems to have exerted indefatigable induſtry in order to aſcertain the truth of all the important axioms laid down by the vaccine advocates in England; and who declares the reſult in every inſtance to have been conformable to their doctrines, and not to be refuted by any mind not perverted by the moſt obſtinate prejudice.

Engraved PORTRAITS, *in ſhade*, of Drs. Jenner, Woodville, Pearſon, and Waterhouſe, are given in this pamphlet; the contents of which ought to be zealouſly diffuſed among the heads of families in every part of the globe.

J.

The Flowers of Perſian Literature: containing Extracts from the moſt celebrated Authors, in Proſe and Verſe; with a Tranſlation into Engliſh: Being a Companion to Sir William Jones's Perſian Grammar. To which is prefixed, An Eſſay on the Language and Literature of Perſia. By S. Rouſſeau, Teacher of the Perſian Language. 4to. Sewell, &c. 2l. 2s. 1802.

THE Editor of this work, who is the Printer of it, offers it to the publick as a book proper for the inſtruction of ſuch as wiſh to acquire a knowledge of the Perſian language. When Sir William Jones, in 1771, publiſhed his Perſian Grammar, it was his intention that it ſhould be followed by a volume like the preſent, as abſolutely neceſſary for the ſtudents in Oriental literature; but this plan he left unexecuted. Satisfied of its uſe, and feeling the want of ſuch an aſſiſtant, Mr. Rouſſeau has compiled the preſent performance from a variety of expenſive works, and we doubt not but it will anſwer the purpoſe intended.

The Poetical Works of Eaglesfield Smith, Eſq. 12mo. Johnſon. 1802.

Of theſe Poems the Author modeſtly ſays, "they do not claim much poetical merit," and that "moſt of them were written to amuſe the tedious hours of a French priſon." Many of them remind us of the artleſs ſtrains of the late Robert Burns; and ſome of the attempts to imitate the ſtyle and ſimplicity of the ancient ballads are not undeſerving of praiſe. The chief fault is careleſſneſs of verſification; which has induced the Author to admit of words, as of ſimilar ſound, which no ear can poſſibly allow to have any reſemblance.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Durham, at the Ordinary Viſitation of that Diaceſe, in July 1801. *By Shute, Biſhop of Durham.* 4to. Payne, &c.

Piety without enthuſiaſm, and moderation without lukewarmneſs, characterize this Charge, in which the learned Prelate, addreſſing his reverend brethren, firſt ſtates the chief impediments to ſpiritual religion, and then lays before them the principal means of cultivating ſpiritual duties in themſelves. On both ſubjects he has produced very important arguments, which well deſerve the attention of thoſe to whom they were addreſſed, as well as thoſe who are under ſimilar obligations.

Inſtructive Selections; or, The Beauties of Sentiment: Being ſtriking Extracts from the beſt Authors, ancient and modern, in Proſe and Verſe, on a great Variety of Subjects, divine, moral, literary, and entertaining, on a new methodical Plan. Alſo, A Liſt of the beſt Books on the principal Subjects, and the Names of the Authors annexed to the Extracts. By the Rev. G. G. Scraggs. 2 Vols. 12mo. Symonds.

The firſt volume of this work is intended as a ſhort body of divinity; the ſecond compriſes various articles of morality, and maxims for the conduct of life. Both will be uſeful to thoſe who may ſtudy them with attention; and the Compiler's deſign, which he avows to be "to recommend practical religion, and to aſſiſt thoſe who are fond of reading, and yet have not much money to buy books, or time to conſult larger works, will be found in a great meaſure to be ſatisfactorily executed.

LIST

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1802.

BEDFORDSHIRE John Higgins, the younger, of Turvey, Esq.

Berkshire. The Hon. Thomas Windsor, of Braywick.

Buckingham. James Oldham Oldham, of Missenden-Abbey, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, Esq.

Cheshire. Lawrence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, Esq.

Cumberland. Edward Hassell, of Dalmain, Esq.

Derbyshire. Thomas Princep, of Croxall, Esq.

Devonshire. Postponed.

Dorsetshire. Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whatcombe, Esq.

Essex. Robert Raikes, of Great Ilford, Esq.

Gloucestershire. James Musgrave, of Barnsley-Park, Esq.

Herefordshire. Edward Bolton Clive, of Treville, Esq.

Hertfordshire. Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxborn Park, Esq.

Kent. Thomas Godfrey, of Ash, Esq.

Leicestershire. Postponed.

Lincolnshire. Henry Dalton, of Naith, Esq.

Monmouthshire. Thomas Morgan, of the Hill, Esq.

Norfolk. Robert Wilson, of Didlington, Esq.

Northamptonshire. Robert Carey Elwes, of Great Billing, Esq.

Northumberland. Charles William Bigge, of Benton-House, Esq.

Nottinghamshire. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, Esq.

Oxfordshire. Thomas Toovey, of Nettlebed, Esq.

Rutlandshire. William Gilson, of Burleigh, Esq.

Shropshire. William Ferriday, of Dawla Parva, Esq.

Somersetshire. Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Easton, Esq.

Staffordshire. Robert Parker, of Park-Hall, Esq.

County of Southampton. Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore, Bart.

Suffolk. Thomas Cocksedge, of Bury St. Edmund's, Esq.

Surrey. Edward Peppin, of Walton-Lodge, Esq.

Sussex, Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, Bart.

Warwickshire. Heneage Legg, of Aston, Esq.

Wiltshire. Sir Andrew Bayntun, of Spye-Park, Bart.

Worcestershire. Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, Esq.

Yorkshire, Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen. Thomas Owen, of Glasfoult, Esq.

Pembrokeshire. Hugh Stokes, of Hubberston, Esq.

Cardiganshire. David Davies, of Glan yr Occas, Esq.

Glamorganshire. Richard Mansell Phillips, of Sketty-Hall, Esq.

Brecon. Joseph Sparkes, of Penyworlod, Esq.

Radnor. John Sherburne, of Llandrindod, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llannerch, Esq.

Anglesey. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Bryndda, Esq.

Merioneth. John Meredith Mostyn, of Clegir, Esq.

Montgomery. Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd, Esq.

Denbigh. Daniel Leo, of Llannerch-Park, Esq.

Flint. Sir Stephen Glynne, of Broad-Lane, Bart.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 25.

MR. POPE (late of Covent Garden Theatre) made his first appearance at Drury-lane, in the character of *Othello*, and was received with great applause.

FEB. 1. MRS. POPE made her *entrée* at the same Theatre, in her favourite character of *Juliet*, which she performed with her usual excellence.

Mr. Kemble has revived *The Distress'd Mother*, *The Mourning Bride*, &c. and has announced *The Orphan*, *The Double Dealer*, and *The Winter's Tale*.

9. At Covent Garden Theatre, a new Comic Opera, called "THE CABINET," was presented for the first time; the principal characters as follow:

Curvoſo	Mr. EMERY.
Lorenzo	Mr. INCLEDON.
Orlando	Mr. BRAHAM.
Whimſiculo	Mr. FAWCETT.
Marquis de Grand Chateau	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Manikin	Mr. SIMMONS.
Peter	Mr. MUNDEN.
Conſtantia	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Floretta	Sig. STORACE.
Crudelia	Mrs. DIBDIN.
Curioſa	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Leonora	Mrs. ATKINS.
Doralice	Mrs. POWELL.
Biancha	Mrs. DAVENPORT.

SCENE—Italy; alternately on the adjoining territories of Curvoſo and Orlando.

FABLE.

Curvoſo, a rich but avaricious Italian Count, has promiſed his daughter to Orlando, the independent Prince of the adjoining territory; but upon the unexpected ſucceſs of Orlando's enemies, who ſuddenly deſpoil him of his lands, Curvoſo revokes his conſent, and accepts the offer of an old French Marquis, whoſe well-filled coffers are ſufficient to render him amiable in the eyes of the old Count, but not ſo in thoſe of his daughter, who, after reſpectfully expoſtulating with her father on his former promiſes to Orlando, rejects the Marquis with diſdain. Whimſiculo, a confidential ſervant of Orlando's, is detected in an attempt to convey a letter to Conſtantia; and her father, glad of a pretext to break with Orlando entirely, orders all the preſents and trinkets that his daughter had received from the young Prince to be inſtantly returned. Among them is a ſplendid *Cabinet*, containing a beautiful *artificial bird*, which ſings upon the preſſure of a ſecret ſpring. In this cabinet Conſtantia conceals herſelf, to avoid the preſence of the Marquis; when her father, angry at not finding her, and that the preſents ſtill remained in her apartment, orders them all to be inſtantly removed, and, ſeconded by the intreaties of the Marquis, he thus unknowingly ſends away his daughter to the very man he wiſhed her to avoid. The palace of Curvoſo is deſcribed to be at a very ſhort diſtance from that of Orlando, to which, accompanied by her faithful attendant Floretta, Conſtantia is conveyed. Orlando, who mourns the return of his ſeemingly rejected preſents, is doubly impreſſed with joy, when he beholds the object of his affection, who accompanies them. He determines to ſolicit Curvoſo once more, in hopes that the eſcape of Conſtantia will alter her father's determination, and to back his ſuit with the pleaſing intelligence that he has repulſed his enemies, and regained his territories. In the mean time, that the reputation of Conſtantia may not run the riſk of cenſure, ſhe remains ſecluded in an apartment of the palace acceſſible only to her attendant Floretta, who is to make the bird in the Cabinet ſing, as the ſignal of her approach, and Orlando is to announce his return by a token nearly ſimilar.

This arrangement is overheard by Curioſa, the waiting-maid of Crudelia, who is enamoured of Orlando, and who, finding herſelf rejected, diſplays all the vindictive rancour of Italian jealouſy. By the above mentioned information of her ſervant ſhe is led to examine the Cabinet, ſearches for the ſecret ſpring which is to animate the bird, and, by giving the ſignal of Floretta's ſuppoſed approach, ſucceeds in getting Conſtantia in her power; whom ſhe commits to the cuſtody of four bravoes, who are ordered to impriſon her in an apartment of the palace (which overlooks a lake) till ſhe can be ſent back with diſgrace to her father, or effectually concealed from the purſuit of Orlando. Doralice, the Stepmother of the Prince, aſſiſts the cauſe of Crudelia; but at the ſame time tempers the reſentments of the latter ſo far as to preſerve Conſtantia from any farther perſonal violence than that of confinement.

Orlando perfectly ſucceeds with Curvoſo in procuring the diſmiſſal of the Marquis. The old Count alſo conſents to ſtrengthen the alliance, by giving his ſon Lorenzo to Leonora, the ſiſter of Orlando, to whoſe palace they joyfully repair; and Orlando, leading them to the apartment where he had left Conſtantia, triumphantly gives the ſignal of his return, but is diſtracted at finding the apartment empty. Some one is then heard to breathe in the Cabinet, which revives Orlando, who, ſuppoſing that Conſtantia may have been induced to ſeek further concealment in it, breaks it open, and is again diſappointed at diſcovering Floretta, who, in whimſical terror, informs him, that ſhe had taken refuge there to avoid the fury of the Ladies, who had carried off her miſtreſs.

During this, Conſtantia, in endeavouring

vouring to eſcape from the window of her priſon, falls into the lake which flows beneath, but is ſaved, and conveyed to a fiſherman's hut on a ſmall iſland, by Peter, an old ſervant of her father's, who had been unjuſtly diſcharged by him, and is thus avenged by preſerving the daughter of a man whoſe own life he had formerly ſaved, and had followed him from England, his native home.

Conſtantia ſends Peter with a letter to the Abbeſs of a neighbouring Convent, to requeſt ſhelter till ſhe can make her peace with her father, juſtly conſidering the misfortunes that have befallen her elopement as a puniſhment for breach of duty. The Abbeſs ſends the letter to Crudelia, who, finding Orlando's paſſion for Conſtantia unalterable, and partly repenting of her jealouſy, generouſly renounces her own wiſhes, and informs Orlando where to find his miſtreſs. Her father, lover, and relations, repair in their gondolas to the iſland on the lake. Conſtantia, fearful of Crudelia's emiſſaries, has taken the diſguiſe of a reputed witch, who is ſuppoſed to be dumb, and before ſhe diſcovers herſelf to her friends, informs them (through Biancha, the fiſherman's widow, who explains her ſigns) of ſeveral incidents in their own lives, which make them give credit to her ſupernatural pretenſions, and inſiſt on her producing Conſtantia upon pain of death. She then throws off her diſguiſe explains her obligations to Peter and Biancha, and the piece concludes with general reconciliation.

The ſubſervient incidents of the Opera reſult from the courtſhip of Whimſiculo and Floretta, and the jealouſy of Curioſa, who loves Whimſiculo, and apes her miſtreſs Crudelia, in her proſecution of her rival.

The circumſtances happen within the compaſs of one day. The Opera begins at ſun-riſe, with a view of Curvoſo's caſtle. The ſecond act is in the gardens and palace of Orlando, at mid-day; and the laſt act concludes with a moonlight view of the cottage on the lake.

Operas have of late years been conſidered as little more than vehicles of muſic. The preſent piece, judged by this criterion, has unqueſtionably ſome claim to commendation. There is a regular plot, tolerably well ſupported by ſprightly dialogue; and if it boaſts no ſtriking features of intereſt, it at leaſt contains nothing that is calculated to offend. Though the ſcene is laid in Italy, ſome neat and appropriate compliments to Great Britain are contrived to be introduced; and theſe, as well as many other parts of the dialogue, produce conſiderable effect.

The ſcenery and decorations are pretty, and the dreſſes appropriate.

The muſic, which combines the talents of Reeve, Moorhead, Davie, Corri, and Braham, is diſtinguiſhed for ſcience and taſte; and their different ſtyles of compoſition are diſplayed with an effect which could not be juſtly expected from the union of ſo many maſters. Indeed, as a muſical treat, the Opera unqueſtionably poſſeſſes irreſiſtible attractions, and will no doubt prove very popular. The talents of the performers are brought forward in the moſt advantageous ſituations. Braham pleaſes more than on any former occaſion, by diveſting himſelf of many redundant diviſions and luxuriances, which were calculated rather to ſhew his powers of execution than to affect the heart; Incledon gives unuſual force of expreſſion to his airs; Storace exerts her comic humour very ſucceſsfully; and the piece is alſo powerfully ſupported by Munden, Fawcett, Emery, Mrs. H. Johnſton, and Mrs. Mattocks.

The Opera is the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, who has furniſhed this Theatre with ſeveral pieces that have been well received by the public.

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(*Continued from Vol.* XL. *page* 47.)

EPISTLE IV.

From the ſame to the ſame in Concluſion.

Canterbury, Thurſday Evening.

THIS morning at breakfaſt, John
ſeemed very low, [of woe.
And much I ſuſpected ſome new cauſe
Pray tell me what's happened (ſaid I)
ſince laſt night?
Your ſpirits appear in a pitiful plight:
What! not yet reveal'd all the things
that aggrieve you? [to relieve you.
Out, out with them all, and I'll ſtrive
My friend ſhook his head, and uplifting
his eyes, [the ſkies;
Exclaim'd—with a look that upbraided
The dart of Affliction, by *Deſtiny* ſped,
Sunk deep in my heart, ere my infancy fled!

Years

Years followed on years, yet in vain my poor heart,
Bled, ſtruggled, and hoped to expel the keen dart. [I ſtrove,
With *Wine*, potent *Wine*! and the *Muſes*
My fears to forget, and my anguiſh remove. [deep wound,
Alas! the full draught but inflamed the
And the Muſes but echo'd each ſorrowful ſound! [caſt to the gale,
What I ſuffered and ſung was *then*
Tho' *Pity* ne'er heard a more woe-begone tale *! [find,
I fled to this *Cot*, and with *Peace* hoped to
A med'cine to balm my affliction of mind.
In vain! not a ſhrub in the valley has power, [vour!
To ſoften the pangs which my ſpirit de-
Nor ſilence, nor ſhades, can my boſom inſpire [noured Lyre!
Nor all the ſweet ſtrains of the far ho-
No longer, my friend, can I ſuffer the ſmart! [heart!
My ſpirit is broke, and exhauſted my
No more can I ſtruggle, no longer will ſtrive, [alive,
To keep this moſt wretched exiſtence
But cloſing my eyes, I will lay down my head, [the dead!
Nor move, till I'm called to the ſeats of

FRIEND.

Is this your Philoſophy? this your good ſenſe? [years hence.
'Twill be all the ſame John, a hundred
Let *Hope* and gay *Fancy* your moments beguile, [ſmile.
And ſighs unavailing give place to a
Sweet nymphs! from the ſkies they deſcended together, [of weather.
To ſoothe us poor mortals in all kinds
Tho' oft-times they cheat me their words are ſo ſweet, [with the cheat.
Each time they deceive me, I'm charm'd

HERMIT.

Alas! my good friend, *Hope* no longer is mine; [divine!
She left me long ſince, by an order
To be ſure *Fancy* charm'd me when hither I came [whimſical dame.
To dwell with ſoft *Peace* and that
Here we paſs'd the long hours, or in writing or ſcheming,
Or wore the dull days out in ſleeping and dreaming. [was all tongue,
Thank Heav'n we ſoon parted, for ſhe
And the vileſt of liars that e'er made a ſong.
I wept, yet I know not for why I ſhould weep,
For *Peace* ſat beſide me—but always aſleep! [me,
This taciturn wench, tho' ſhe did annoy
Poſſeſs'd not one art to amuſe, or employ me; [be,
And ſo we ſat ſtupid as ſtupid could
I gaping at her, and ſhe yawning at me!
We gaped, and we yawn'd, and like two baniſh'd elves, [ourſelves,
Had no one to ſpeak to, or hear but
On death, and on ſickneſs and ſorrow I muſed; [confuſed,
Till my ſpirits grew low, and my ſenſes
I thought myſelf left in a deſert alone,
And almoſt grew petrified into a ſtone!
Tho' *Nature* may charm on a very fine day, [away,
Tho' *Peace* may beguile us when *Pleaſure's*
Yet ſtill will the heart to the *Paſſions* incline,
And pant for *Society*, *Women*, and *Wine*.
Alas, my dear fellow, how fooliſh was I,
My ſocial old haunts and connections to fly! [lighted we ſat,
There, cloſe round my hearth how de-
Now laughing at this, or converſing on that. [as the gale,
Thoſe moments ſo blithe fled as ſoft
That viſits in ſummer my dear native vale! [I paſs!
But now what a change! what a life do
A *life*? No, I vegetate only—like graſs!
Here penſive I waſte all the hours of my day, Marais.
Alone, and unknown, in this curſed
Alone, my dear Major, alone I ſit here,
Forgotten by all that once call'd me ſo dear! [and Wine.
So *dear*? yes, *ſo dear*, when my Mutton
Were always their own, if they choſe but to dine. [grow poor,
How altered are times! they grow rich, I
And, no more *convenient*, am thought of no more! [pitied tale,
No *more*? No, they laugh at my once-
And now ſcarcely know the Recluſe of the Vale. [with tears,
Here turning to me with his eyes filled
Forgive me (he ſaid), I've not ſeen you for years, [beſtow,
And now, on this viſit, have nought to
But ſcenes moſt unpleaſing, and ſtories of woe.

FRIEND.

This weakneſs, my friend, I am ſorry to ſee! [thee!
This weakneſs of mind, unbecoming of

* Alluding to a ſeries of unpubliſhed Elegies which contains the effuſions of our author's mind, under peculiar circumſtances of Sorrow.

But no! I wont cenſure! a ſpirit like thine,
Will ever, in Solitude, deeply repine.
A Hermit-like life to be ſure ſounds ſublime, [rhume.
And ſuits very well or a ſermon, or
Fatigued, or diſguſted, with life, we may fly, [ing eye;
But cannot reſtrain the minds' wander-
The *Paſſions*, the ſweet little *Paſſions* will riſe, [and with ſighs,
And mourn their void boſoms with tears
Who ſtrives without food to continue his days,
The act of a fool, or a madman diſplays,
No friend, or companion, drops in for an hour, [devour:
To diſſipate thoughts which your ſpirits
From *within* all your fund of amuſement is brought,
And your mind is conſumed by the labours of thought. [breaſt,
It preys on itſelf, it devours its own
And longs to be bleſſing, and ſighs to be bleſt [now find,
Experience is Wiſdom, and ſince you
That ſolitude proves a bad nurſe to the mind, [world,
O quit this ſecluſion! return to the
And ſoon from your boſom ſhall ſorrow be hurl'd. [repine,
Come! come! I no longer muſt hear you
We'll drown the ſtern goddeſs in bumpers of Wine, [depart,
Then, then, with a whoop and huzza we'll
And ſave from diſtraction your head and your heart. [your breaſt,
Returned to the world, *Care* ſhall fly from
And your ſoul from that moment be bleſſing and bleſt. [propoſition,
John ſmiled thro' his tears at this gay
And told me to think of his helpleſs condition. [or *there*
Return to the world? (he exclaimed) *here*
I ſhall ſtill be confined to my *Bed* or my *Chair!*

FRIEND.

Confined to your *Bed* or your *Chair?* what of that? [and chat.
In *Bed*, or in *Chair*, you can eat, drink
Around a full table what man wants a leg? [peg?
What Poet e'er moy'd from his bottle a
The Muſes, when ſeated, can ſing full as ſweet [their feet.
As when they are dancing about on
Wit, Wiſdom, and Knowledge their genius would ſpread, [and head.
Tho' nothing were left them but ſtomach
Reflect how much ſmoother your moments would glide, [by your ſide;
If you ſaw, every day, an old friend
In crouds they'd flock round you, and each uſe his pow'r, [an hour.
To ſoothe, or amuſe you thro' many
Return'd to the world, you'd have *ſomething to do* [ciple goût.
Which, truſt me, to Life gives a prin-
The change how delightful, alone here you ſit, [wit.
Your ſorrows unpitied and uſeleſs your

HERMIT.

How kind is my friend! O to me your words ſeem, [might dream!
As ſpoke by ſome Angel of whom I
What feeling, what goodneſs, what friendſhip you prove!
You make me once more with our ſpecies in love. [my heart
I've oft ſung my ſorrows, and oft lain
So bare, that e'en ſtrangers might view every part, [fully by,
Yet ſtrangers and friends paſs'd unmind-
Or glanced on its wounds an indifferent eye! [mourn
Ah *Pity* now ſleeps! or awakes but to
O'er thoſe who have ſuffered a ſcratch from a thorn! [ſtay here,
No, no, my good friend! it is beſt to
Forgotten by all that once called me ſo dear.

FRIEND.

Poh! vapours, mere vapours! 'tis thus in the head, [bred.
Strange notions in Solitude often are
I leave you to think on't, the weather is fine, [we ſhall dine.
So I'll take a ſhort walk till the hour
This ſaid, I march'd out, and returning at three,
I found, on the table, a letter for me.
"His Majeſty's Service," inſcribed on the cover, [over!
Preſaged, in a moment, my holidays
In theſe times of warfare no Soldier, a minute [ſtay in it.
Arrived in a place, knows how long he'll
When dinner was finiſh'd, we puſh'd round the wine, [brighter to ſhine!
Till the eyes of our Hermit ſeem'd
What you mentioned (ſaid he) I have thought on before, [the more!
But the more I reflected, I ſuffered
Say, what can be done? I am willing to go, [her *No, No!*
But Fortune, ſtern Fortune! obtrudes

FRIEND.

That hard-hearted wench we *Neceſſity* call, [all!
Or one way or other, ſtill governs us
One parting glaſs more, for the ſun is near down, [into Town.
And I wiſh, before dark, to return
Farewell,

Farewell, my dear fellow! as life's but a ſpan, [we can.
'Tis right to enjoy it as much as
This ſaid, we ſhook hands, when I mounted my mare, [his care.
And left our friend John to his Wine and
To you my engagement I don't mean to break, [your ſteak;
I'll ſtop at your door, and partake of
When, over a bottle, we'll talk this caſe over, [John to Dover.
And form ſome good ſcheme to reſtore

(*To be continued.*)

EPITAPH ON A CAT.

I.

HERE *lies poor Tom*,—of all the *mew-ing* race
By far deſerving of the higheſt place:
His virtues great, his qualities ſo rare,
My Muſe (the Friend of Cats *) would fain declare.

II.

Here lies poor Tom, who was as fine a figure [vigour.
As any *Cat*, whilſt bleſt with health and
Tho' but twelve moons had paſſed o'er his head, [*dead*.
Cut down he is, and *numbered with the*

III.

Here lies poor Tom,—as good a *mouſer* he
As any *Cat* you'd ever wiſh to ſee;
Nor *Mouſe* nor *Rat* could ever 'ſcape his ſcent, [*vent*.
And, once perceived,—*to ſhades below they*

IV.

Here lies poor Tom,—ſo affable a creature,
Good nature you might trace in ev'ry feature:
His ways ſo *gentle*, and his mien ſo *mild*,
As to be pleaſing to the ſmalleſt child.

V.

Here lies poor Tom,—as ſenſible a beaſt
As ever liv'd—from greateſt to the leaſt:
His wonderful *ſagacity* was ſuch,
As made him be *by all admired much*.

VI.

When *Barrow-man*, with *meat*, called at the door,
Tom, with alertneſs, always ran before;
Up in the barrow jump'd, and gnaw'd the meat: [a treat.
None better pleas'd than *Tom* with ſuch

VII.

When *Tom* perceiv'd his miſtreſs going out,
He would prepare to follow her about;
And if ſhe went not far, he'd with her go,
And all the ſigns of *ſatisfaction* ſhew.

VIII.

But TOM, with *all his virtues on his head*,
Is gone; alas! alas! poor *Tom* is dead.
Good-nature, *ſenſe*, or *beauty*, could not ſave [*grave*.
POOR TOM, you ſee,—from an *untimely*

IX.

Cut down in youth,—his death was *pre-mature*.
No *waſting ſickneſs* did his frame endure,
Nor warning had he;—for an hour's ſpace
Saw him in health,—and death o'erſpread his face.

X.

Nor is it known, how came he to his fate, [gate:
But found he was, *a lifeleſs corſe*, at
No marks of violence appear'd to view,
Which for his death could one conjecture ſhew.

XI.

Think how his owners muſt have felt the ſhock,
To find their fav'rite lifeleſs as a ſtock.
Their feelings bid defiance to my pen.
Judge *ye* of them, *ye ſympathetic men*.

XII.

His death, a *warning loud* is meant to *all*,
Ye *ſons of men* do not deſpiſe the call.
But, waving reaſoning on *this* or *that*,
Learn wiſdom from the fate *of this poor Cat*.

J. H. P.

Old North Street, Red Lion Square, Holborn, December 1801.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

ONE day as JACK KETCH was prepar-ing to tie [doom'd to die;
The nooſe round the neck of a rogue
The culprit enquir'd, moſt obſequiouſly civil, [the DEVIL?
If he'd any commands to his patron—
"Why not much," replied JACK, as he knotted the twine, [LINE."
"I'll only juſt trouble you, Sir, *with a*

Nov. 30, 1801.

* See an "Elegy on the Death of a favourite Cat," written by the ſame Author, inſerted in the Lady's Magazine for December 1799.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[*Continued from Page* 58.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

THE Houſe met at four o'clock; and on the Motion being made, "That the Houſe do adjourn to the 3d of February,"

The Earl of Carliſle ſaid, he roſe to call the attention of their Lordſhips to the ſubject of thoſe ſhort adjournments which had of late ſo frequently happened. It was a ſubject which had already created conſiderable ſenſation, and ſome degree of anxiety in the country, and therefore it was the duty of Miniſters to have explained to Parliament their motives for adjourning over ſo often. While he was thus addreſſing the Houſe, he would take the opportunity of aſking a queſtion; and in doing ſo, he did not wiſh it to be underſtood that he meant to embarraſs the proceedings of Government. He wiſhed to be informed, whether Miniſters had known of the intention of France to ſend a great armament from that country to the Weſt Indies before the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty of Peace? Whether that was done in conſequence of an agreement between the two countries? and whether his Majeſty's Miniſters had taken the neceſſary precautions to guard againſt the conſequences that might follow from the French having ſuch a force in the Weſt Indies? But it was not alone the great acceſſion of force to France in that quarter of the world which was likely to be dreaded. The power of Spain would be conſiderably augmented; five Spaniſh ſhips of the line ſailed from Breſt with the French fleet, and under the protection of the French flag; which, added to the nine the Spaniards already had at the Havannah, would render them very formidable. And all this was done without its being known whether Great Britain had made peace with Spain or not; becauſe, for any thing he knew to the contrary, we were ſtill at war with that Power. He could ſee no document by which he was to conclude that we were at peace with her; and therefore he wiſhed his Majeſty's Miniſters would ſatisfy the public on that queſtion. He wiſhed to aſk Miniſters, whether we were ſtill at war with Spain, or not? To that part of the Preliminary Treaty by which the Iſland of Trinidad was to be given up to this country, it did not appear that the conſent of Spain had either been aſked or obtained. No negociation was carried on, nor treaty entered into between any Spaniſh and Britiſh Miniſter. Was it not neceſſary then to know how we ſtood with that country?

Lord Pelham obſerved, that when it was neceſſary to give information to the public on any particular ſubject, the beſt mode of doing ſo was, not by making a ſtatement in that Houſe, in anſwer to a queſtion which any Noble Lord might think proper to put, becauſe the ſtatements made in that Houſe were generally given in a looſe and incorrect manner to the public. But as he thought that greater inconvenience might ariſe from his ſilence on the preſent occaſion than from his anſwering the Noble Lord's inquiry, he would inform him, that it was in conſequence of a previous underſtanding between Great Britain and France that the fleet lately ſailed from Breſt; that that fleet had a peculiar deſtination, and a ſpecific object in view, and it could not be contrary to the intereſts of Great Britain if it ſucceeded in that object. With reſpect to the precautions alluded to by the Noble Lord, he would only ſay, that thoſe Miniſters muſt be the moſt culpable and criminal imaginable, who could ſuffer ſuch an armament to ſail, and not make ſuch preparations as muſt effectually prevent the Power it belonged to from having any ſuperiority over us in that part of the world to which it was deſtined.

The Houſe then adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Lord Holland ſaid, it was not with any intention of diſapproving of the conduct of Miniſters, or of embarraſſing the operations of Government, that he then roſe to put a queſtion to a Noble Lord whom he ſaw in his place. At the time when the Convention agreed upon between Great Britain and Ruſſia had been diſcuſſed in that Houſe, he gave his vote for an Addreſs to his Majeſty in approbation of the meaſure, in conſequence of being aſſured by Miniſters that the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm had agreed to the ſame. He wiſhed therefore to know from the Noble Lord, whether any official communication had as yet been made relative to the acceſſion of thoſe Powers to the Convention in queſtion.

Lord Pelham obſerved, that it was not altogether regular to put queſtions in ſuch a manner to individual Lords. It was often productive of inconvenience, becauſe to give an anſwer might be improper, and not to give an anſwer might make an unfavourable impreſſion on the public mind. But in the preſent inſtance he had no difficulty in ſatisfying the Noble Lord's enquiry, by ſaying, that the ratification of that Convention on the part of Sweden and Denmark had not yet been brought to England; but that he believed was occaſioned by the unfavourable ſtate of the weather, which for ſeveral weeks had interrupted almoſt all communication with the North of Europe. The Treaty certainly was expected, and he had no doubt of its meeting with the entire approbation of the Courts in queſtion.

Lord Holland admitted that it might not be ſtrictly regular to put ſuch queſtions as the Noble Lord alluded to; but he had no other mode of proceeding with regard to the ſubject on which he wanted to gain information, except by making a motion before the Houſe: and it certainly was leſs inconvenient to put a queſtion to an individual Peer while he ſat in his place, than to give notice of a motion, and call all the Lords together, merely for the purpoſe of knowing that which the individual might at once inform him of. He was particularly anxious to receive information on the preſent ſubject, becauſe, although not much in the habit of placing confidence in Miniſters, he had given his vote from a confidence that the fact which they at that time ſtated would ſoon happen. The circumſtance had hung upon his mind, and he wiſhed to be ſatisfied whether his confidence had been well grounded, or not.

After receiving a number of Private Petitions, and fixing the days for Appeals, the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

A MESSENGER from the Cuſtoms preſented an Account of the Quantity of Grain, Meal, Flour, and Rice, imported from the 1ſt of October 1800, to the 1ſt of October 1801. Ordered to be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was perſuaded the Houſe had done him the juſtice to believe, that it was with great reluctance he had recently made motions which might have been productive of unexpected inconvenience to ſome of its Members; and he hoped they would alſo do him the credit of ſuppoſing, that he felt extreme concern in the neceſſity of withholding from them a full communication of the motives which induced him to adopt this mode of ſhort adjournments, to which, of late, he had had recourſe. He was ſincerely thankful to the Houſe for this flattering proof of their confidence. They had exerciſed their accuſtomed wiſdom and diſcretion in not preſſing him to explain his reaſons, which ſtill exiſted to ſuch a degree, that he ſaw nothing to induce a departure from his plan. However, he doubted whether he might not, with propriety, explain thoſe reaſons; but to doubt was ſufficient to decide that he ſhould not, and therefore he would be ſilent. He would always with pleaſure refer to the judgment of the Houſe—he would always with reſpect conſult their opinion—but from what he had ſaid, he hoped they would reſt ſatisfied that no ſuch reference was on this occaſion neceſſary. He relied therefore, on the adoption of the motion with which he ſhould conclude, namely—That the Houſe ſhould adjourn to Tueſday next; and on that day he truſted

truſted he ſhould be able to move an adjournment to the 28th inſtant, then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The Motion being put,

Mr. Jones roſe, and ſaid, that no man could be more ſtrongly diſpoſed than he was, to give the utmoſt confidence to the Right Hon. Gentleman; but he did not conceive that he ſhould do his duty, as a Member of that Houſe, if he omitted to require ſome explanation of the cauſe which produced theſe ſhort and frequent adjournments. With great ſubmiſſion, he thought it would be wiſer to divulge that cauſe, whatever it might be, than, by concealing it, occaſion very general uneaſineſs in the Country—an uneaſineſs, perhaps, not to be juſtified by the real cauſe. He was therefore of opinion, that ſome communication ought to be made to the Houſe on this ſubject. He would be leſs ſurpriſed at theſe adjournments, if an unfortunate event which had lately taken place was not now completely terminated. (We underſtood the Hon. Member to allude to the Mutiny.) He remarked, that there was one circumſtance no leſs extraordinary than true—that ſimilar adjournments had occurred in the Legiſlative Body of France (*a laugh*), owing, according to the language of the Firſt Conſul, to the want of *calmneſs and unanimity of intention* in that Aſſembly. It was to be hoped, that no ſuch cauſe or apprehenſion could produce the adjournments propoſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, as his Majeſty's Miniſters enjoyed in the fulleſt degree the confidence of the Houſe. It might perhaps be thought wrong in him to preſs for explanation in this inſtance; but he aſſured the Houſe, that nothing but a ſtrong ſenſe of duty, and a deſire to ſatisfy the feelings of the Country, induced him to make the demand.

The Motion was put and carried.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

The Secretary at War brought up an eſtimate of the expences of the Militia for the preſent year.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that when he moved the laſt adjournment, he expreſſed a doubt whether he would not then be juſtified in moving the Houſe to adjourn to the period originally fixed for the termination of the receſs, as the reaſons which induced him to propoſe thoſe ſhort adjournments might be fairly conſidered at that time no longer to exiſt. However, he was happy to ſay, that thoſe reaſons were now entirely done away. He was ſurpriſed to underſtand it was expected in ſome quarters that he would this day make a full communication to the Houſe reſpecting them. Certainly nothing had eſcaped him in the courſe of his obſervations on the different adjournments, which could warrant that ſuppoſition—at leaſt nothing intentionally; for he did not conceive ſuch communication would be proper, or by any means neceſſary. He therefore ſhould continue to decline any explanation on this ſubject. Upon queſtions of great national importance, to be ſilent could not be conſidered to imply an unwillingneſs to give every requiſite information to the Houſe. It would, in his mind, be matter of ſincere concern, ſhould his conduct upon this occaſion render him liable even to be ſuſpected of a diſinclination to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the Houſe; but it would be recollected, that circumſtances might be generally known throughout the country, with regard to which it might yet be unneceſſary to make any formal communication to that Houſe; and upon the ſubject of which Parliamentary interference or diſcuſſion would perhaps be improper. He hoped the Houſe would approve of the policy which influenced his conduct, and adopt the Motion with which he meant to conclude, namely, that the Houſe ſhould, at its riſing, adjourn to the 2d of February, a day ſomewhat more diſtant than he before mentioned; but he truſted that no inconvenience would reſult from the change.

The Motion being put,

Mr. Elliott expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that no explanation ſhould be given to the Houſe as to the cauſe of ſuch frequent adjournments, particularly when the uneaſineſs they excited abroad was taken into conſideration. It was now a month ſince a formidable fleet had ſailed from Breſt for the Weſt Indies, ſuperior in naval and military force to any that ever appeared in that quarter: and notwithſtanding the general and juſt apprehenſions occaſioned by that event, Miniſters declined to give any intelligence to the Houſe which might operate to conſole the public. What he was about to ſay might appear a matter of ſpeculation;

but he had no hesitation in asserting, that if the French Government sent out this fleet without previously communicating its intention to the British Ministers, it was guilty of a fraud; and if the British Ministers overlooked the preparations going forward in the French ports, without demanding any explanation from the French Government, they were guilty of criminal remissness. Supposing even that a communication had been made to Ministers respecting this fleet, and that the situation of the French West India Islands required a large military force to restore them to order, still it would appear to him a very dubious policy to permit a fleet, to such an amount as that reported, to have sailed. For what necessity could exist to call for such a naval force? The Blacks surely had not acquired such a degree of maritime strength as to require such a fleet to subdue them. If Ministers had had a communication with the French Government, they should have expressly stipulated for the amount of shipping which should appear to be indispensably necessary to escort the military force, and then, had more been dispatched, the French Government would act with duplicity, and their hostile purpose would be manifest: then Ministers would stand acquitted of a want of proper vigilance, a charge to which they were now liable; and not less in that point of view, than in their neglect of prompt exertions to counteract the prejudicial effects to be apprehended from this armament. Here the Hon. Member took a view of the consequences which the sailing of the Brest fleet was in his opinion likely to produce on the progress and conduct of the negociation. Should war recommence, he said, the French might strike an immediate and dangerous blow on some of our most important Colonial possessions—they had now the means of doing so; though it was rather probable they would delay the execution of their hostile designs—that they would postpone the accomplishment of their ulterior objects of aggrandizement, until they secured the very liberal cessions which the Preliminary Articles of Peace proposed to grant them. Until then France might allow us to enjoy Peace, while we should be obliged to keep up an expensive establishment in the West Indies to guard against their machinations. Such was the Peace we were to enjoy—a Peace delusive and insecure—a Peace which would operate to put France in possession of that for which she had so long fought—a Naval Truce; and which he much feared would enable her to establish that in which all her hopes and wishes centered—that which all her exertions, intrigues, and state papers for years back have been contrived and calculated to produce, namely, what she called the liberty of the seas, which would be tantamount to the annihilation of the commerce and consequence of Great Britain. The situation of this country he conceived to be melancholy indeed, and its prospects still more so. He hoped it would not be imagined that he drew this picture with a view to cast any gloom; he was urged to do so, to stimulate the exertions of the people, and to excite the attention of Ministers; though he confessed he had no very strong confidence in their vigilance or their conduct with respect to the fleet he had already alluded to. Their promptitude of preparation in only a few days since sending out two or three ships of war to the West Indies, to put us on a par with the French, sufficiently demonstrated the degree of activity of which they were capable. He called upon the Country to be on the alert; the Power with which we were in treaty was always in motion—it was incapable of rest—it was accustomed to enterprize, and still eager for new adventure. It had all the qualities of a vicious Government, with the firmness of intrepidity and the energy of wisdom. It was only by an equal degree of energy and unceasing activity, that such a Power was to be guarded against. Unless that activity was followed up systematically, this Country would, ere long, exhibit a lamentable instance of a great nation sunk from its elevated position to the lowest insignificance, by the imbecility of the Councils, and the inefficiency of the conduct of its rulers.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that however high he might personally respect the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, he must observe, that his questions were not entitled to such deference as they would have been, had his sentiments been more in conformity to that conciliating system towards France, which prudence should have suggested, while a Negociation for Peace was pending—

that

that Peace which the whole Country and the great majority of that Houſe ſo loudly called for, and againſt which the whole tenor of the Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech ſo directly militated. The Hon. Gentleman, in fact, could not have ſpoken ſo, had he not wiſhed the Negociation for Peace to fail altogether. His language could not be grateful to any man who wiſhed for Peace upon honourable and creditable terms. With reſpect to the opinion advanced on a former day, and repeated this evening, that no alteration ought to take place in the relative force of the two countries, after ſigning the Preliminaries of Peace until the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, that, he contended, had never been the caſe, unleſs expreſsly ſtipulated in the Preliminaries. France had, at many former periods, ſent out fleets, and changed the deſtination of her armies during this interval, and this Country had frequently acted in a like manner. This conduct had never been reſiſted, unleſs it ſhewed a hoſtile diſpoſition. If otherwiſe, how ſhould we ſtand with reſpect to Egypt, the evacuation of which was agreed upon by our troops before the Preliminaries were ſigned? Had France acted upon the principle laid down by the Hon. Gentleman and his friends, ſhe might interfere to prevent us from bringing home our troops, on the ground that, in caſe of the recommencement of hoſtilities, they would ſerve to increaſe our domeſtic ſtrength. In fact, if the employment of the force of a Power engaged in negociation did not manifeſt a hoſtile purpoſe, or if the force ſo employed was not more than equal to the object propoſed, no alarm was ever taken. As to the ſailing of the French fleet to the Weſt Indies, and the queſtion put by the Hon. Gentleman, it was rather too delicate a ſubject to enter into in the preſent ſtate of the negociation. But thus much he had no difficulty in ſaying, that that fleet did not ſail without a proper previous communication between this Country and the Government of France. What the nature of that communication was, he truſted the Houſe would not call on him to explain. (A cry of *Hear! Hear!*). However, he could go ſo far as to ſtate, that nothing appeared in the ſailing of that fleet to manifeſt any hoſtile intention on the part of France; yet he hoped the Houſe would give Miniſters the credit of having adopted ſuch precautionary meaſures as were calculated to avert all danger. When the Hon. Gentleman talked of a few ſhips being but very lately ſent out to ſtrengthen our fleet in the Weſt Indies, it would be as well if he conſidered a little whether theſe few ſhips he alluded to were deſtined for the Weſt Indies or not; and before he charged Miniſters with tardy vigilance, it would be quite as becoming in the Hon. Gentleman to take ſome meaſures to aſcertain what naval force we really had in the Weſt Indies, and what was the number of ſhips diſpatched there ſince the French fleet ſailed. With regard to the Hon. Gentleman's apprehenſion of the effect the ſailing of the French fleet might have in the demeanor of Lord Cornwallis, at Amiens, he ſhould only ſay, that he knew of no event that had happened ſince the ſigning of the Preliminaries which ought to lower the tone, or could reduce the dignity of that illuſtrious Nobleman: on the contrary, from a full conſideration of the relative ſtate of the two countries ſince that event, he felt that his Lordſhip was entitled to uſe language as firm, determined, and vigorous, as a Britiſh Envoy could in any caſe think it neceſſary to adopt. Having ſaid ſo much, he ſhould now refer to the points with which he ſet out. Firſt, that the ſailing of the French fleet manifeſted no hoſtile purpoſe, and that previous to their ſailing, a communication was held with the French Government on the ſubject. And, ſecondly, that Miniſters had not neglected to take every precautionary meaſure to guard againſt any prejudicial effects that might be apprehended. Upon the whole, he conceived that the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman were rather againſt a Peace with France on any terms than pointed at this particular queſtion. He endeavoured to inculcate diſtruſt, and keep alive animoſity. To the Hon. Gentleman, in particular, he ſhould not feel it ſo very neceſſary to reply; but for the ſatisfaction of the Houſe he had thought it proper to ſay ſo much in explanation, on a point to which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends were ſo forward to call the attention of the Houſe.

Dr. Lawrence objected to the motion, and propoſed only adjourning to Monday next.

The Attorney General anſwered the former learned Gentleman, and ſupported the original motion.

Captain Markham obſerved, that what an Hon. Gentleman had ſaid reſpecting the probability of the French taking, by ſurpriſe, Jamaica, was impracticable; as that Iſland lay ſo conſiderably to the windward of the Havannah, from which the fleet muſt be diſpatched for the purpoſe.

Mr. Tyrrwhit alſo remarked, that no attempt could be undertaken againſt Jamaica, which our fleet would not have the opportunity of reſiſting, as it would take a French ſquadron ſeveral weeks to work up to that Iſland.

The queſtion was then put, when the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried without a diviſion.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Pole, brother to the Marquis of Wellefley, was introduced, and took the oaths and his ſeat.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that he had received a letter from Sir James Saumarez, Bart. in reply to the Vote of Thanks which, by order of the Houſe, he had tranſmitted to him. The letter was read; it was dated on board the Cæſar, in Gibraltar Bay, Jan. 6, 1802, and expreſſed the Hon. Baronet's high eſtimation of the honour which the Houſe had done him, in noticing his conduct on the 13th and 14th of July laſt, in his engagement with the combined ſquadron of France and Spain; ſtating, that a ſimilar favour had been four times conferred upon him as Commander of a line of battle ſhip; but that this honour was the more peculiarly gratifying to his feelings, as he received it for the diſcharge of his duty as Commander of a ſquadron. It added that Sir James would take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating the Thanks of the Houſe to the Officers and Crews of the different ſhips under his command.

On ſeveral Private Petitions being preſented, the Speaker obſerved, that it would be very convenient that all the private buſineſs ſhould be got through before four o'clock; and requeſted that he might be enabled to take the Chair at three o'clock every day, adding, that he ſhould to-morrow be in readineſs at that time.

Mr. Steele brought up an account of the diſtribution of 2,500,000l. which had been granted to his Majeſty in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament to defray the expences of the Army Extraordinaries for the year 1801: alſo an account of the expences incurred under that head, which had not been provided for by Parliament.—Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

Mr. Robſon expreſſed a wiſh to know whether theſe were the Papers upon which the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to found the motion reſpecting the Army Extraordinaries, which he had given notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the account juſt preſented to the Houſe, had no reference to the motion of which he had given notice on a former day. On the day of the laſt Adjournment, he ſtated his intention of propoſing to-morrow, in the Committee of Supply, to vote a ſum to his Majeſty to defray the expences of the Army Extraordinaries for the year 1802. He was not then aware that it would be in the power of the proper Officers to make out an account of the expenditure under that head of the laſt year by this early day; and as they were by their diligence ſo ſoon ready, he was induced to alter his arrangement. He therefore propoſed on Friday next to bring forward a motion for diſcharging the arrears of the laſt year, becauſe it was deſirable to cloſe the account of the laſt year, before any new application ſhould be made to Parliament for the expence of the current year.

Mr. Robſon thought it would be neceſſary to have theſe accounts printed with all poſſible expedition, in order that Gentlemen might have time to conſider, from a full examination of the Miniſter's expenditure of the public money for the laſt year, how far it might be proper to truſt him any farther.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the accounts ſought for by the Hon. Gentleman would be printed, and ready for delivery on Thurſday morning.

An Account was preſented from the Navy Office of the amount of the Navy Debt, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of December, 1801.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up an Account of the Diſtribution of the Money granted to his Majeſty by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for raiſing the ſum of 2,000,000l. for the purpoſes mentioned

mentioned in the ſaid Act: alſo the other Accounts ordered by the Houſe on the laſt day of ſitting.—Theſe Accounts were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Canning ſaid, that the Right Hon. Gentleman on the floor, had previous to the Receſs given notice of his intention to bring forward a propoſition for diſcharging the arrears of the Civil Liſt; and that the lands which belonged to his Majeſty in the Weſt India Iſlands ſhould be diſpoſed of for that purpoſe. With reſpect to the object to which the Right Hon. Gentleman deſigned to apply the produce of thoſe lands, he was perſuaded that no difference of opinion could ariſe. Whatever time it might come under diſcuſſion, it ſhould have his moſt cordial concurrence, but from what attention he had been able to give during the Receſs, to the means by which the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to raiſe this money, he was diſpoſed to conſider it a plan not altogether unobjectionable. His motive in riſing was to aſk, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman would ſubmit his motion to the Houſe in ſuch a ſhape, as merely to relate to the diſcharge of the Civil Liſt Arrears, and not to involve the queſtion, whether the Crown Lands in the Weſt Indies ſhould be ſold for that purpoſe, or not—as he wiſhed for an opportunity of diſcuſſing the policy of that project.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had accurately conceived the nature of the motion, of which he had given notice previous to the Receſs. He did ſtate to the Houſe his intention of bringing forward a motion to provide for the diſcharge of the arrears due on the Civil Liſt, which were at preſent conſiderable; and as it was confeſſedly deſirable to ſeek for means to apply to that object without adding to the public burthens, the moſt eligible expedient appeared to be, the ſale of the Crown Lands in the Weſt Indies. With reſpect to the iſland of St. Vincent, he recommended the ſale of the *Charibbe lands* in that iſland, as a meaſure extremely deſirable to the ſafety of the lives and property of the Planters. His Majeſty's Government, however, was not decided that it would be proper to bring under diſcuſſion in that Houſe the queſtion, whether thoſe Crown Lands in the Weſt Indies ſhould be ſold or not, or in what manner.

Mr. Canning wiſhed the Houſe to underſtand that he was not by any means hoſtile to the deſire of diſcharging the debts of the Civil Liſt—his only objection was to the means the Right Hon. Gentleman intimated his intention to revert to, becauſe he was of opinion that the ſale of thoſe Crown Lands ought not to take place, but under ſuch reſtrictions and limitations, as he was convinced would render that ſale very little productive indeed. He was aware that the *Charibbe lands* were different from the other Crown Lands in the Weſt Indies; and he wiſhed to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether it was intended to ſell the uncleared tracts in the ſeveral iſlands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtated, that the notice he had given, did not refer to the iſland of St. Vincent excluſively, but to the property poſſeſſed by his Majeſty in the other Weſt India Iſlands.

Mr. Jones ſaid, that previous to the adjournment, he mentioned his intention of bringing forward a motion for the repeal of this odious tax, unleſs he ſhould underſtand it to be in the contemplation of his Majeſty's Miniſters to do ſo. He now roſe to aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman whether it was his intention to ſubmit to the Houſe any propoſition upon this ſubject?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the Houſe would not expect that he ſhould anſwer the queſtion of the Hon. Gentleman. He truſted to the Hon. Gentleman's own candour, that upon further conſideration, he would feel it was not ſtrictly proper to bring forward any motion upon this ſubject until he ſhould know whether in the Ways and Means for the current year the Income Tax would be included. He wiſhed it not to be underſtood that he gave any indirect or implied pledge reſpecting this tax—his only object in riſing was, to deprecate any premature diſcuſſion.

Mr. Jones diſclaimed any intention of putting a queſtion which might interfere with the Right Hon. Gentleman's official duty. There were many rumours abroad reſpecting the intentions of Miniſters with regard to this and other objects. He was not, however, fond to truſt to rumour *(a laugh)*, and therefore thought proper to put this queſtion; but he would take the Right Hon. Gentleman's advice, and

wait

wait till the Ways and Means ſhould be laid before the Houſe, perſuaded that Miniſters would do every thing in their power to gratify the public wiſhes; yet he deſired to be underſtood, that if the repeal of the Income Tax ſhould not be made known in the Ways and Means, he would not fail to ſubmit the ſubject to the conſideration of the Houſe.

The Order of the Day for the farther conſideration of the Committee on the Bread Bill was, on the motion of Alderman Curtis, diſcharged, and fixed for Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

The Right Hon. John Foſter, late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, took the oaths and his ſeat, as Member for the County of Louth. He was introduced by Mr. C. Abbott and Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Mainwaring brought in a Bill for paving, &c. the Streets of Shoreditch.—Read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

On the Motion of Lord Glenbervie, the Act of the 38 Geo. III. c. 57. which relates to the Encouragement of the Southern Whale Fiſhery, was read; and his Lordſhip moved, that the Houſe ſhould, to-morrow, reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take the ſaid Act into conſideration. His object he ſtated to be, to propoſe a further extenſion of the limits allowed to the perſons engaged in the South Sea Fiſhery. The Motion was agreed to.

The Act of 29 Geo. II. c. 39. which relates to the Regulations eſtabliſhed for the Sale of Fiſh, and to prevent Foreſtalling in the Markets of Weſtminſter, being read; on the motion of Lord Glenbervie, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend ſo much of the ſaid Act as relates to the Sale of Eels.

Mr. Charles Wynne ſaid, that previous to the Receſs he took the liberty of ſtating his deſign of calling the attention of the Houſe to the propriety of compelling thoſe Debtors of large property, who preferred living extravagantly in a priſon, to the payment of their juſt debts, to ſurrender their property to ſatisfy their creditors. He now roſe to give notice, that he ſhould, on Monday next, ſubmit a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the proviſions of the Lords Act.

The Commitee of Supply, and of Ways and Means, were, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, poſtponed to Friday next.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY SIGNED AT MADRID, MARCH 21, 1801, BY THE PRINCE OF PEACE AND CITIZEN LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

THE Firſt Conſul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majeſty, willing to eſtabliſh on the moſt ſecure footing the States which the Infant of Parma is to receive as an equivalent for the Duchy of Parma, have agreed upon the following Articles; and have named as their Plenipotentiaries as follows:—The Firſt Conſul names Citizen Lucien Bonaparte, the preſent Ambaſſador of the French Republic; and his Catholic Majeſty the Prince of Peace. Theſe have concluded the following Articles:—

ART. I. The reigning Duke of Parma renounces for ever, for himſelf and his heirs, the Dutchy of Parma with all its dependencies, in favour of the French Republic, and his Catholic Majeſty ſhall guarantee this renunciation. The Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, which the Grand Duke in the ſame manner renounces equally, and the ceſſion of which is guaranteed by the Emperor of Germany, ſhall be given to the ſon of the Duke of Parma, as an indemnification for the Countries ceded by the Infant his Father, and in conſequence of another Treaty concluded formerly between his Catholic Majeſty and the French Republic.

II. The Prince of Parma will go to Florence, where he will be acknowledged Sovereign of all the poſſeſſions which belong to the Grand Dutchy, and receive from the Conſtituted Authorities the keys of the forts, and the oath of fidelity will be taken to him as Sovereign. The Firſt Conſul will exert his authority, in order that theſe acts may be peaceably executed.

III. The Prince of Parma will be acknowledged King, with all the honour due to his rank. The Firſt Conſul ſhall acknowledge

acknowledge him, *and ſhall cauſe him to be conſidered by the other Powers of Europe.* The meaſures neceſſary for this purpoſe ſhall be taken before the Prince takes poſſeſſion.

IV. The part of the Iſle of Elba which belongs to Tuſcany, and depends upon that State, ſhall remain to the French Republic; and the Firſt Conſul ſhall give as an indemnity to the King of Tuſcany the Country of Piombino, which belongs to the King of Naples.

V. As this Treaty originates from that which has been concluded between the Firſt Conſul and his Catholic Majeſty, and by which the King cedes to France the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, the Contracting Parties agree to put in execution the Articles of the former Treary, and to uſe their reſpective rights till the ſettlement of thoſe differences mentioned in it.

VI. As the new family to be eſtabliſhed in Tuſcany is of the family of Spain, theſe eſtates ſhall remain for ever united to Spain, and an Infant of that family ſhall be called to that Throne, in caſe the preſent King or his children have no poſterity: in this caſe, the ſons of the reigning family of Spain ſhall ſucceed to theſe eſtates.

VII. The Firſt Conſul and his Catholic Majeſty agree to procure for the reigning Duke of Parma, in conſideration of this renunciation in favour of his ſon, proportionable indemnities, whether in poſſeſſions or revenues.

VIII. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified and exchanged in the courſe of three weeks.

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

MANIFESTO *addreſſed to all the States, Friends, or Allies of the French Republic, to all Governors and Commanders in Chief of the Sea and Land Forces in the Weſt Indies, to the Captains and Commanders of the different Ships of War belonging to the ſaid States, ſtationed for the Protection of their reſpective Colonies, or navigating in theſe Seas, by the three under-written Magiſtrates, nominated by the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, to eſtabliſh and conſtitute the Government of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies:*

"A month has elapſed ſince a few factious men, enemies to all ſocial order, have found the means to uſurp the Government in the Iſland of Guadaloupe. To ſucceed in their plan, they have calumniated the legal authority of the Captain-General, Rear-Adm. La Croſſe, who was then ſolely and proviſionally charged by the Firſt Conſul, Bonaparte, with the civil and military powers; they have ſeduced and led aſtray the armed forces, incarcerated the Officers who remained faithful to the Mother Country, and finally, they have audaciouſly dared to lay criminal hands on the Captain General, and baniſh him from his government, after having detained him ſeveral days a priſoner.

"The Captain General having been put on board a Daniſh veſſel, with imperative inſtructions to land him at Copenhagen, was fortunately met by his Britannic Majeſty's frigate the Tamer, Captain Weſtern, Commander, his claimed protection was granted, and he found an aſylum at the Government Houſe at Dominica.

"At this juncture, the news of a general Peace arrived in theſe Iſlands, with the official account of the Preliminary Articles having been concluded, ratified, and exchanged between France and England. It was ſuppoſed that the communication of this intelligence, by demonſtrating to the rebels the ſpeedy puniſhment awaiting their miſdemeanours, would be ſufficient to recal them to their duty, but it was in vain. A Britiſh flag of truce went to Guadaloupe the 13th of November, 1801, and notified to them, the 14th, the official account of Peace, to which no credit was given, and the Officer of the flag was inſulted.

"It was neceſſary for them to act in this manner to be enabled to fit out privateers, and to allow thoſe actually cruiſing to continue their depredations, and receive their prizes. The legal Magiſtrates have now in their poſſeſſion a Commiſſion of Letter of Marque, dated the 15th of November, (the day after the notification of Peace was communicated by a flag of truce) information has been received that they have authoriſed the capture of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, which have been carried into the ports of Guadaloupe, a conduct abſolutely piratical.

"The Firſt Conſul having given orders to diſpatch from Breſt the Penſee frigate, Capt. Valteau, with the official account of Peace, ſent out likewiſe the Colonial Prefect, and the Commiſſary of Juſtice, in order to form and complete, in concert with the Captain General, the government of Guadaloupe and its dependencies:

pendencies: on their making the land of Defeada, they were informed of the rebellious ſtate of Guadaloupe, and on the 24th of November they joined the Captain General in the town of Roſeau, of his Britannic Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, with the permiſſion of his Excellency the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnſtone.

"In conſequence of which, and of the two annexed Papers, one being an Act of the Government of the French Republic, regulating and conſtituting the different Authorities, military, civil, and judiciary, for the Iſland of Guadaloupe and its dependencies; and the other the Addreſs of the three Magiſtrates compoſing the Government, to the Citizens of that Iſland;

"The three aforeſaid Magiſtrates, compoſing ſolely the legal government of that Colony, are earneſtly prompted to fulfil an eſſential duty, by denouncing to all nations, friends and allies of the French Republic, the ſtate of rebellion of Guadaloupe againſt the Mother Country, cauſed by ſome ſubaltern factious individuals and others, without any title, who have uſurped the reins of Government, and all civil and military authority; in conſequence of which they hereby declare, that no act of the ſaid rebellious uſurpers will be approved of, or have any effect; that the privateers of Guadaloupe, continuing to cruiſe after the official account of Peace, or attempting to make prizes, will be looked upon as pirates, and treated accordingly with all the ſeverity pointed out by law.

"They requeſt the different Governments of their Allies, the Governors and Commanders of their fleets and ſhips of war, to prevent the exportation of arms, gunpowder, ammunition, or proviſions of any kind, for the uſe of the rebels, the importation of which into Guadaloupe will be prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties.

"They DECLARE and ANNOUNCE, that no naval expedition or commercial clearance from the ſaid iſland or its dependencies can be legal without the Captain General's ſignature for ſhips of war or armed veſſels, and that of the Colonial Prefect for merchantmen and other veſſels of that deſcription, and they in conſequence requeſt all thoſe who are authoriſed to act in the different parts where ſuch veſſels from Guadaloupe and its dependencies ſhould anchor, without the proper papers heretofore mentioned, to ſeize and ſequeſtrate them and their reſpective cargoes, arreſt their crews and paſſengers, and likewiſe all paſſengers leaving Guadaloupe in neutral bottoms, without the Captain General's paſſport; the aforeſaid ſeizures and individuals to be at the diſpoſal of the Magiſtrates compoſing the Government of Guadaloupe, or of the Commiſſaries for the commercial intercourſe of the French Republic, wherever ſuch eſtabliſhments ſhould exiſt. They declare, that the *Saints* is the place fixed upon for veſſels intended for Guadaloupe, that it has been granted for that purpoſe by the Britiſh Government until further orders, and that means will be there found to communicate with the legal Government of the ſaid Iſland, and aſſiſtance, if required, obtained.

"The aforeſaid diſpoſitions will take place proviſionally until the French Government ſends out to theſe iſlands ſufficient means to put a ſtop to plunder and rebellion, and re-eſtabliſh order, which, when it takes place, will be publiſhed in the ſame manner, being of eſſential importance for the tranquillity of all Governments.

Given at Roſeau, in his Britannic Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, the 3d day of December, 1801.

(Signed)

"LA CROSSE, Capt. Gen.
"LESCALLIER, Colonial Prefect.
"COSTER, Commiſſ. of Juſtice."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following Meſſage was delivered by Mr. Lewis, the Preſident's Secretary, to the Speaker of the Houſe, and read by the Clerk:—

SIR, *December* 8, 1801.

The circumſtances under which we find ourſelves at this place, rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practiſed, of making by perſonal addreſs the firſt communications between the Legiſlative and Executive branches, I have adopted that by Meſſage, as uſed on all ſubſequent occaſions through the Seſſion. In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legiſlature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarraſſment of immediate anſwers, on ſubjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence reſulting to the public affairs.—Truſting that a proceedure, founded in thoſe motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the incloſed Meſſage, with the documents accompanying it, to the

Honourable

Honourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and pray you to accept, for yourſelf and them, the homage of my high reſpect and conſideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

It is a circumſtance of ſincere gratification to me, that on meeting the Great Council of the Nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reaſonable certainty, that the wars and troubles which have for ſo many years afflicted our ſiſter nations, have at length come to an end, and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilſt we devoutly return thanks to the Beneficent Being who has been pleaſed to breathe into them the ſpirit of conciliation and forgiveneſs, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to Him that our own peace has been preſerved through ſo perilous a ſeaſon, and ourſelves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practice and improve thoſe arts which tend to encreaſe our comforts. The aſſurances, indeed, of friendly diſpoſition received from all the Powers with whom we have principal relations, had inſpired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been diſturbed. But a ceſſation of the irregularities which has afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and ſtrengthens, at the ſame time, the hope, that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a preſſure of circumſtances, will now be reviewed with candour, and will be conſidered as founding juſt claims of retribution for the paſt, and new aſſurances for the future.

Among our Indian neighbours alſo a ſpirit of peace and friendſhip generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and practice of huſbandry, and of the houſehold arts, have not been without ſucceſs: that they are become more and more ſenſible of the ſuperiority of this dependance, for clothing and ſubſiſtence, over the precarious reſources of hunting and fiſhing: and already we are able to announce that, inſtead of that conſtant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their wants, ſome of them begin to experience an increaſe of population.

To this ſtate of general peace, with which we have been bleſſed, only one exception exiſts. Tripoli, the leaſt conſiderable of the Barbary States, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itſelf to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The ſtyle of the demand admitted but one anſwer. I ſent a ſmall ſquadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with aſſurances to that power of our ſincere deſire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce againſt the threatened attack. The meaſure was ſeaſonable and ſalutary. The Dey had already declared war in form. His cruizers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our ſquadron diſpelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruizers having fallen in with and engaged the ſmall ſchooner Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant Sterret, which had gone out as a tender to our larger veſſels, was captured, after a heavy ſlaughter of her men, without the loſs of a ſingle one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our Citizens on that element, will, I truſt, be a teſtimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us ſeek their peace; but a conſcientious deſire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its deſtruction. Unauthoriſed by the Conſtitution, without the ſanction of Congreſs, to go beyond the line of defence, the veſſel being diſabled from committing further hoſtilities, was liberated with its crew. The Legiſlature will doubtleſs conſider whether, by authoriſing meaſures of offence alſo, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adverſaries. I communicate all material information on this ſubject, that in the exerciſe of the important function, confided by the Conſtitution to the Legiſlature excluſively, their judgment may form itſelf on a knowledge and conſideration of every circumſtance of weight.

I wiſh I could ſay that our ſituation with all the other Barbary States was entirely ſatisfactory. Diſcovering that ſome delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles ſtipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate meaſures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourſelves the right of conſidering the effect of departure from ſtipulation on their ſide. From the papers which will

be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the meaſure of their demands, or as guarding, againſt the exerciſe of force, our veſſels within their power; and to conſider how far it will be ſafe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their preſent poſture.

I lay before you the reſult of the cenſus lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the enſuing rates of repreſentation and taxation. You will perceive that the increaſe of numbers, during the laſt ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promiſes a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the proſpect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in ſome future day, but to the ſettlement of the extenſive country ſtill remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, ſuſceptible of happineſs, educated in the love of order, habituated to ſelf government, and valuing its bleſſings above all price.

Other circumſtances combined with the increaſe of numbers have produced an augmentation of revenue ariſing from conſumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place ſo deſirably for the whole world, may for a ſeaſon affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reaſonable ground of confidence that we may now ſafely diſpenſe with all the internal taxes, comprehending exciſes, ſtamps, auctions, licences, carriages, and refined ſugars: to which the poſtage on newſpapers may be added to facilitate the progreſs of information: and that the remaining ſources of revenue will be ſufficient to provide for the ſupport of Government, to pay the intereſts of public debts, and to diſcharge the principals in ſhorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation, had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events, may change this proſpect of things, and call for the expences which the impoſts could not meet. But ſound principles will not juſtify our taxing the induſtry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treaſure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treaſure.

Theſe views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a ſenſible, and at the ſame time a ſalutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpoſe, thoſe of the civil government, the army and navy, will need reviſal. When we conſider that this Government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of theſe States; that the States themſelves have principal care of our perſons, our property, and our reputation; conſtituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expenſive; whether Offices and Officers have not been multiplied unneceſſarily, and ſometimes injuriouſly to the ſervice they were meant to promote. I will cauſe to be laid before you an eſſay towards a ſtatement of thoſe who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the Treaſury, or from our Citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a firſt trial. Among thoſe who are dependent on executive diſcretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unneceſſary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been conſiderably diminiſhed. The inſpectors of internal revenue, who were found to obſtruct the accountability of the inſtitution, have been diſcontinued. Several Agencies, created by Executive Authority, on ſalaries fixed by that alſo, have been ſuppreſſed, and ſhould ſuggeſt the expediency of regulating that power by law, ſo as to ſubject its exerciſes to legiſlative inſpection and ſanction. Other reformations of the ſame kind will be purſued with that caution which is requiſite in removing uſeleſs things, not to injure what is retained. But the great maſs of public officers is eſtabliſhed by law, and therefore by law alone can be aboliſhed. Should the Legiſlature deem it expedient to paſs this roll in review, and to try all its parts by public utility, they may be aſſured of every aid and light which executive information can yield.

Conſidering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to encreaſe expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourſelves of every occaſion which preſents itſelf for taking off the ſurcharge: that it never may be ſeen here that, after leaving to labour the ſmalleſt portion of its earnings on which it can ſubſiſt, Government ſhall itſelf conſume the reſidue of what it was inſtituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition: by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shews that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be effected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the Secretary at War, on mature consideration of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring Citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until the regulars may be engaged to relieve them. Those considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy-four gun ships, as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the Legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have, in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the Legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on; and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the Executive Administration, as well as its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also in a sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the Executive, will be a more proper subject for

Legislation.

Legiſlation. A communication will be made of our progreſs in the execution of the law reſpecting the veſſels directed to be ſold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or leſs advanced, preſent conſiderations of great difficulty. While ſome of them are on a ſcale ſufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their poſition, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are ſo extenſive, will coſt ſo much in the firſt erection, ſo much in their maintenance, and require ſuch a force to garriſon them, as to make it queſtionable what is now beſt to be done. A ſtatement of thoſe commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and eſtimates of their future coſt, as far as can be foreſeen, ſhall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is neceſſary in the laws reſpecting this ſubject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our proſperity, are then moſt thriving, when left moſt free to individual enterpriſe. Protection from caſual embarraſſments, however, may ſometimes be ſeaſonably interpoſed. If in the courſe of your obſervations or inquiries, they ſhould appear to need any aid, within the limits of our conſtitutional powers, your ſenſe of their importance is a ſufficient aſſurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious ſolicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will ſoon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwiſe than by time, is a ſubject of important conſideration.

The judiciary ſyſtem of the United States, and eſpecially that portion of it recently erected, will of courſe preſent itſelf to the contemplation of Congreſs; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the inſtitution bears to the buſineſs it has to perform, I have cauſed to be procured from the ſeveral States, and now lay before Congreſs, an exact ſtatement of all the cauſes decided ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Courts, and of thoſe which are depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization it will be worthy your conſideration, whether the protection of the ineſtimable inſtitution of juries has been extended to all the caſes involving the ſecurity of our perſons and property. Their impartial ſelection alſo being eſſential to their value, we ought further to conſider whether that is ſufficiently ſecured in thoſe States, where they are named by a Marſhal depending on executive will, or deſignated by the Court, or by Officers dependant on them.

I cannot omit recommending a reviſal of the laws on the ſubject of naturalization. Conſidering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenſhip, under a reſidence of 14 years, is a denial to a great proportion of thoſe who aſk it; and controuls a policy purſued, from their firſt ſettlement, by many of theſe States, and ſtill believed of conſequence to their proſperity. And ſhall we refuſe to the unhappy fugitives from diſtreſs, that hoſpitality which the ſavages of the wilderneſs extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppreſſed humanity find no aſylum on this globe? The Conſtitution, indeed, has wiſely provided that, for admiſſion to certain offices of important truſt, a reſidence ſhall be required ſufficient to develope character and deſign. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be ſafely communicated to every one manifeſting a *bona fide* purpoſe of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us? with reſtrictions, perhaps, to guard againſt the fraudulent uſurpation of our flag; an abuſe which brings ſo much embarraſſment and loſs on the genuine citizen, and ſo much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour ſhould be ſpared to detect and oppreſs it.

Theſe, Fellow Citizens, are the matters reſpecting the ſtate of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be ſubmitted to your conſideration of this time. Some others of leſs moment, or not yet ready for communication, will be the ſubject of ſeparate meſſages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our Government to the collected wiſdom of the union.

Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as is in my power, the legiſlative judgment, nor, to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your diſcuſſions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which ſo much befriends rational concluſion, and by its example will encourage among our Conſtituents that progreſſive opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will—That all ſhould be ſatisfied with any one order of things is not to be

expected;

expected; but I indulge the pleaſing perſuaſion, that the great body of our Citizens will cordially concur in honeſt and diſintereſted efforts, which have for their object to preſerve the General and State Governments in their conſtitutional form and equilibrium—to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home—to eſtabliſh principles and practices of adminiſtration favourable to the ſecurity of liberty and property—and to reduce expences to what is neceſſary for the uſeful purpoſes of Government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

LYONS, *Jan.* 27.—The Commiſſion of Thirty appointed by the Ciſalpine Conſulta preſented, on the 25th inſt. to the Firſt Conſul, a copy of the following report:—

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of THIRTY.

"CITIZENS DEPUTIES,

"The Committee of Thirty, after the moſt mature conſideration of the duty preſcribed to it, of preparing a ſelection of materials proper to form a part of the Government of the Republic, have now to ſubmit to you the reſult of their reflections on the choice of a Firſt Magiſtrate.

"Having occupied ſix ſittings in conſidering this ſubject, which is the moſt important of all, and having in different diſcuſſions developed all the circumſtances aſſociated with this election, they ſtill arrived by different proceſſes at the ſame concluſion.

"If in general there are not many perſons in any State capable of occupying the firſt place in the Government, it muſt be admitted that our internal ſituation ſhould render them ſtill fewer among us.

"In fact, it may be eaſily conceived, that in the ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince the Ciſalpine Republic was compoſed by the union of different nations, theſe nations cannot have acquired a ſufficient knowledge of each other to enſure to the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages they may contain an equal degree of confidence from all. An election from among them would not be free from danger, if it be conſidered, that divided as we are in point of laws, cuſtoms, and manners, habituated to different opinions upon every ſubject, there can be but little hope of finding amongſt ourſelves the man who ſhall detach himſelf from particular ſyſtems, ſo as to conduct the entire maſs beyond the limits of ancient habits, and to generate that national ſpirit which is the moſt ſolid foundation of Republics.

"The hiſtory of the viciſſitudes experienced by the Ciſalpine Republic increaſed the difficulties attending the inquiry of the Committee. If the men of that period were not connected with office, it was not to be preſumed that they were ſufficiently converſant with the ſcience, at all times difficult, but particularly ſo with reſpect to us, of governing the Republic. If at that period they actually held the reins of Government, agitated as they were by oppoſite opinions, diſtracted by a thouſand conſiderations, and overawed by foreign influence, they could not raiſe themſelves to that conſideration which in times leſs unfortunate would have procured for them the confidence of the public.

"But on the ſuppoſition that, after ſurmounting theſe numerous obſtacles, it had been impoſſible to appoint a man capable of ſupporting ſo great a weight, many other difficulties of a ſtill more ſerious kind would ſoon prevent us from repoſing entire confidence in this choice. —The French troops cannot yet completely evacuate the Ciſalpine territory. A great number of political reaſons, and our own intereſt, do not permit it at the preſent moment, and whilſt we are yet deſtitute of a national army.

"Beſides, the Ciſalpine Republic, though guaranteed by the Treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot at once expect to obtain, of herſelf, from the old Governments of Europe, the conſideration neceſſary to her external and internal conſolidation. It is neceſſary to procure her recognition by ſeveral Powers which have not yet entered into any relations with her. She requires a man, who, by the importance of his name and power, may place her in a rank ſuitable to her greatneſs; but in vain would we ſeek among ourſelves for this name or this power.

"In order, therefore, to ſecure the dignity of the Government from the influence of foreign troops, &c. and to give additional luſtre and grandeur to the foundations of the Ciſalpine Republic, the Committee conceived it of importance to the happineſs of this Republic, that in the firſt inſtance, it ſhould poſſeſs a ſanction ſuperior to every other in point of dignity and ſtrength.

"From

"From conſiderations of ſuch importance the Committee is induced to conclude, that if, on the one hand, the Extraordinary Conſulta ſhould be deſirous of having the Conſtitution proclaimed, and of nominating the Members of the Colleges, Legiſlature and other authorities, from among ſuch as ſhall appear moſt entitled to its eſteem, in order to put an end to the Proviſional Syſtem: on the other hand, it ought earneſtly to deſire that General Bonaparte would pleaſe to honour the Ciſalpine Republic by retaining the ſupreme Magiſtracy, and not diſdaining, amidſt the direction of the affairs of France, to be the main ſpring of our Government, during the time which he may deem neceſſary for bringing all the parts of our country to a complete uniformity, and procuring the recognition of the Ciſalpine Republic by all the Powers of Europe."

The propoſal of the Committee was unanimouſly adopted by the Conſulta in its general meeting of the 25th; and it decreed, by acclamation, amidſt the loudeſt applauſe, that the preceding Report ſhould be preſented to the Firſt Conſul as the ſincere expreſſion of the ſentiments and opinions of the Extraordinary Conſulta.

The Firſt Conſul having gone to the meeting again on the 26th, he was met by a numerous deputation of the Ciſalpine Deputies, who conducted him into the hall, amidſt the general applauſe. Having then taken his ſeat, under a canopy, he delivered the following ſpeech in the Italian language:—

"The Ciſalpine Republic, recognized ever ſince the Treaty of Campo Formio, has already experienced a number of viciſſitudes.

"The firſt efforts to give it a conſtitution had but little ſucceſs.

"Subſequently invaded by hoſtile armies, its exiſtence appeared no longer probable, when the French people, a ſecond time, by the power of their arms, expelled your enemies from your territory.

"Since this period every attempt has been made to diſmember it.—The protection of France has triumphed.—You have been recogniſed at Luneville.

"Enlarged by a fifth part, you are more powerful, more conſolidated, and poſſeſſed of greater hopes!!!

"Compoſed of ſix different nations, you are about to be united under the rule of a conſtitution, better adapted than any other to your manners and your circumſtances.

"I have invited you to meet me at Lyons in the character of the principal Citizens of the Ciſalpine State. You have given me the neceſſary information for performing the auguſt taſk which my duty impoſes upon me as the Firſt Magiſtrate of the French People, and the man who has moſt contributed to your creation.

"The appointments which I have made to the firſt offices of State are totally unconnected with any local or party ſpirit.

"As to that of Preſident, I did not diſcover among you any individual who had yet ſufficient claims on public opinion, who was yet ſufficiently independent of local attachment, or, in ſhort, who had performed ſervices of ſufficient magnitude to his country, to induce me to entruſt it to him.

"The *proces verbal* which you have tranſmitted to me by your Committee of Thirty, and in which you have analyzed, with equal truth and preciſion, the external and internal ſituation of your country, have deeply impreſſed me—I comply with your requeſt—I will ſtill retain, as long as circumſtances ſhall require it, the chief direction of your affairs.

"Amidſt the conſtant meditations required by the ſituation which I hold, nothing connected with you, or which may conſolidate your exiſtence and proſperity, ſhall be foreign to the deareſt affections of my ſoul.

"You have hitherto laws for particular diſtricts—You muſt henceforth have a general code.

"Your people have only local habits; it is neceſſary that they ſhould aſſume national habits.

"In a word, you have no army; the powers which may become your enemies have ſtrong armies; but you have what may produce one, a numerous population, fertile plains, and the example given you in every eſſential circumſtance by the firſt nation in Europe."

This Speech of the Firſt Conſul, every paſſage of which called forth repeated ſhouts of applauſe, was followed by the reading of the Conſtitution. Whilſt the title was reading, a general movement of the Aſſembly indicated a wiſh to ſubſtitute for the term Ciſalpine Republic that of Italian Republic, and the Firſt Conſul ſeemed to comply with this general wiſh.

CONSTITUTION of the ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

TITLE I.

OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Art. 1. The Catholic Religion, Apoſtolic and Roman, is the Religion of the State.

2. The

2. The Sovereignty reſides in the whole of the Citizens.

3. The territory of the Republic is divided into Departments, Diſtricts, and Communes.

TITLE II.

OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

4. Every perſon born of a Ciſalpine father, and remaining on the territory of the Republic, acquires the rights of a Citizen as ſoon as he becomes of age.

The next three Articles regard Naturalization.—Strangers who have acquired property in the State, or who poſſeſs commercial or manufacturing eſtabliſhments, and who have reſided ſeven years in it, may be naturalized. Alſo perſons who poſſeſs great talents or expertneſs in any of the arts or ſciences, even in the mechanical ones, or who have rendered great ſervices to the State, may acquire the rights of Citizenſhip.

8. The law determines the ratio of minority, the quantum of property neceſſary to conſtitute a qualification, and the cauſes for which the exerciſe of the rights of Citizenſhip may be loſt or ſuſpended.

9. Alſo regulates the formation of a civic regiſter. Thoſe Citizens only whoſe names are inſerted in this liſt ſhall be eligible to offices under the State.

TITLE III.

OF THE COLLEGES.

10. The three Electoral Colleges, namely, the College of the Poſſidenti, that of the Dotti, and that of the Commercanti, are the primitive organ of the national ſovereignty. Next three Articles regulate the forms of their meetings. They are to meet once in two years, at leaſt, on the invitation of the Government, to complete their number, to appoint the Members of the Conſulta, of the Legiſlative Body, and of the Tribunals of Reviſion and Appeal, and the Commiſſaries of Finance. Their ſittings are to continue a fortnight. They are to deliberate, but not diſcuſs, and that by ſecret ballot, and a third of the Members muſt be preſent to make a Houſe.

14. At every ordinary ſitting of the Colleges, the Government is to preſent to each of them a liſt of the places vacant, and the inſtructions neceſſary for the nomination to them, and the Colleges may receive the claims of the candidates.

15, 16, 17. They are to approve or reject denunciations, give their deciſion on the alterations in the Conſtitution that may be propoſed to them. No perſon under 30 years of age is eligible to any of the Colleges, and the election is for life.

18. A Member of any of the Colleges forfeits it—1ſt, by fraudulent bankruptcy; 2d, by abſence without good cauſe during three following Seſſions; 3d, by accepting an employment under a Foreign Power, without conſent of the Government; 4th, by remaining without the State for ſix months after being recalled, or for any of thoſe cauſes which induce forfeiture of citizenſhip.

19. Every College on adjourning ſhall ſend to the next Cenſorial Aſſembly the minutes of its ſitting.

TITLE IV.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE POSSIDENTI.

20. The College of the Poſſidenti is compoſed of 300 citizens, choſen from ſuch landed proprietors as poſſeſs a revenue of 6000 livres at leaſt. The place of its meeting, for the firſt ten years, ſhall be at Milan.

21. Every department may ſend a member to this College, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants.

22. If there be not a ſufficient number of inhabitants in a department poſſeſſed of the qualification required by the 20th Article, the number ſhall be completed from a quadruple liſt of the moſt conſiderable proprietors of the ſame department.

23. At every Seſſion, the College is to complete its numbers according to the liſts of landed property which it is authoriſed to require of the Government.

24. It is to elect nine members from its own body, who are to conſtitute the cenſorial power.

25. It is to make out a triple liſt according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the Public Functionaries, indicated in the 11th Article, and preſent it to the Cenſors.

TITLE V.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE DOTTI.

26. The College of the Dotti is compoſed of 200 Citizens, choſen from among perſons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the ſciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from among thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed for their acquaintance with eccleſiaſtical learning, or their reſearches in morality,

rality, legiſlation, political or adminiſtrative information. It ſhall reſide for the firſt ten years at Bologna.

27. At every meeting the Seſſion tranſmits to the Cenſurate a triple liſt of thoſe citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in offices.

28. It is to ſelect from its body ſix Members, who are to conſtitute part of the Cenſurate.

29. It is to form a double liſt, according to the majority of ſuffrages, for the election of Public Functionaries, mentioned in the 11th Article, and preſent it to the Cenſurate.

TITLE VI.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE COMMERCIANTI.

30. The College of the Commercianti is compoſed of 200 citizens, choſen from among the moſt conſiderable merchants and manufacturers. It is to reſide at Breſcia for the firſt ten years. It is to complete itſelf at every Seſſion, according to the information that it has a right to demand of the Government.

The Articles 28 and 29 are common to all the Colleges.

TITLE VII.

OF THE CENSURATE.

33. The Cenſurate is a Committee of 21 Members, nominated by the Colleges in the form and proportion expreſſed in the 24th and 28th Articles. It ſhall reſide for the firſt ten years at Cremona.

34. It ſhall aſſemble always on the fifth day after the ſittings of the three Colleges.

35. The ſitting ſhall continue for only ten days, and ſeventeen Members are neceſſary to conſtitute a meeting.

36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices from the liſts tranſmitted by the three Colleges, and by the greateſt number of votes.

37. It is to declare the election of the Functionaries nominated by the majority of the three Colleges.

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in the College of the Dotti, agreeable to the 27th Article.

39. It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings.

40. It is to exerciſe its functions according to the Articles 109, 111, 114.

41. The Cenſurate is to renew itſelf at every meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the Electoral Colleges.

42. The Acts of the Cenſurate are to be preſented to the Colleges at their firſt meeting.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

43. The Government is entruſted to a Preſident, a Vice Preſident, a Conſulta of State, to Miniſters, and to a Legiſlative Body, in conformity to their reſpective privileges.

44. The Preſident is to exerciſe his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely re-eligible.

45. The Preſident has the originating of all the laws, conformably to Article the 79th.

46. He has alſo the originating of all the diplomatic negociations.

47 He is excluſively inveſted with the executive power, which he is to exerciſe by the medium of the Miniſters.

48. He appoints the Miniſters, the Civil and Diplomatic Agents, the Chiefs of the Army, and the Generals. The law provides for the nomination of Officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the Vice Preſident, who, in his abſence, takes his place in the Conſulta of State, and repreſents him in all the capacities which he may chuſe to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be diſmiſſed during the Preſidence of him by whom he was elected.

50. In every caſe where the office of Preſident may be vacant, he ſhall poſſeſs all the privileges of the Preſident, until the election of his ſucceſſor.

Next follow ſeveral regulations reſpecting the tranſaction of the public buſineſs between the Preſident and the Secretary of State.

53. The ſalary of the Preſident is fixed at 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the Vice-Preſident at 100,000.

TITLE IX.

OF THE CONSULTA OF STATE.

54. The Conſulta of State conſiſts of eight Citizens, of forty years of age at leaſt, elected for life by the Colleges, and diſtinguiſhed for eminent ſervices done to the Republic.

55. The Preſident preſides in the Conſulta of State, and one of its Members is to be appointed Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

56. The Conſulta of State is ſpecially charged with the conſideration of diplomatic treaties, and every object which relates to the foreign affairs of the State.

57. The

57. The inſtructions relative to negociations are diſcuſſed in the Conſulta, and treaties ſhall be definitive only when ſanctioned by the abſolute majority of its members.

[The 58th, 59th, 60th, 61ſt, and 62d ſections, are not of much importance.]

63. The Preſident excluſively poſſeſſes the initiative in all affairs propoſed in the Conſulta, and in all deciſions his vote is to preponderate.

64. In caſe of the ceſſation, reſignation, or death of the Preſident, the Conſulta of State elects his ſucceſſor by an abſolute majority of votes within the ſpace of forty-eight hours; and it cannot ſeparate until the accompliſhment of that object.

65. The ſalary of the Members of the Conſulta of State is fixed at 30,000 livres.

TITLE X.

OF THE MINISTERS.

Under this head are comprehended a Grand National Judge, or Miniſter of Juſtice, a Miniſter for the Adminiſtration of the Public Treaſury, and a Secretary to the National Judge, who is occaſionally to be his ſubſtitute.

74. No act of the Government can be voted, unleſs ſigned by a Miniſter.

TITLE XI.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

75. The Legiſlative Council cannot be compoſed of leſs than ten Citizens of the age of thirty years at leaſt, appointed by the Preſident, but who may be diſmiſſed by him at the end of three years.

76, 77, 78, 79. The Members of the Legiſlative Council have deliberative voices on the projects propoſed by the Preſident, which cannot be paſſed but by an abſolute majority of votes. They are ſpecially charged with the drawing up of projects of law, and explaining the motives for ſanctioning them. The ſalary of each Councillor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

TITLE XII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

81. The Legiſlative Body is compoſed of ſeventy-five members, of thirty years of age at leaſt, choſen by each department according to its population. One half of them are to be taken from the College.

82. It is to be renewed by thirds every two years.—The going out of the firſt and ſecond third is to be determined by lot.

83. The Government convokes the Legiſlative Body, and prorogues its ſitting. They cannot, however, be ſhorter than two months annually.

84. In order to entitle it to deliberate, more than one half of the Members muſt be preſent, not including the orators.

The regulations which follow merely relate to the forms of appointing the orators, and promulgating or denouncing laws as unconſtitutional.

The ſalary of the Members of the Legiſlative Body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the Orators at 9000.

TITLE XIII.

OF THE TRIBUNALS.

This head embraces the appointment of the different Tribunals, Civil and Military, which are formed after the model of the French Republic.

The Judges are all appointed for life, and cannot be deprived of their ſituations but in conſequence of improper conduct.

TITLE XIV.

OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

105. The functions of the Members of the Colleges, and of the Cenſurate, of the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the Government, of the Members of the Conſulta of State, of the Legiſlative Council, of the Legiſlative Body, of the Chamber of Orators, and of the Tribunals of Reviſion and Caſſation, are not ſubject to any reſponſibility.

107. The Miniſters are reſponſible;—1. for the Acts of the Government ſigned by them; 2. for neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public adminiſtration; 3. for particular orders given by them contrary to the Conſtitution, and to the regulations by which it is ſupported; 4. for peculation.

The other ſections of this head relate to the powers of the Tribunal of Caſſation, for trying the Miniſters accuſed, and to the ſhare taken by the Colleges and the Cenſurate in that tranſaction.

TITLE XV.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

116. The Conſtitution acknowledges no other civil diſtinction than that which is derived from the exerciſe of public functions.

117, 118, 119. Every inhabitant of the Ciſalpine territory is free with reſpect to the particular exerciſe of his religion. The Republic recogniſes no privileges for, or impediments to induſtry and commerce, both externally and internally, but thoſe founded in law.

120. There is throughout the Republic an uniformity of weights, meaſures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary ſyſtem of inſtruction.

121. A National Inſtitute is charged with collecting diſcoveries, and bringing to perfection the ſciences and the arts.

122. A National Exchequer is to regulate and aſcertain the accounts of the revenues and expences of the Republic. It is to conſiſt of five Members appointed by the Colleges, one of whom is to reſign in every two years, but is to be re-eligible.

123. The troops who receive pay to obey the orders of the Adminiſtration. The National Guards are ſubject only to the laws.

124. The Public Force, by its very nature, muſt obey. No armed body can deliberate.

125. All the debts and credits of the ancient provinces now the Ciſalpine, are recognized by the Republic.

126. Every purchaſer of national property, at a legal ſale, cannot be diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of it; but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treaſury of the State.

127. The law aſſigns, on the national property not ſold, a ſufficient revenue to all Biſhops, Chapters, Seminaries, Curates, and for Church repairs. This revenue cannot be otherwiſe applied.

128. The Conſulta may at the end of three years propoſe any alterations in the Conſtitution it deems neceſſary.

After the Conſtitution was read, Mariani developed the ſpirit and the advantages of it, and read the firſt organic law of the Conſtitution relative to the Clergy.

The Biſhops are to be elected by the Government and inſtituted by the Holy See. The Cures are choſen by the Biſhop; the limits of the dioceſes are not to ſuffer any innovations; each dioceſe has its chapter. The Biſhop may order any Eccleſiaſtical delinquent to a retreat of penitence in the ſeminaries, or in ſome convent. If the offence be heinous, he interdicts him from his functions. The Clergy are relieved from all military ſervice.

After this law was read, the Archbiſhop of Ravenna expreſſed the aſſent of all the Ciſalpine Clergy, and invited all the Miniſters of Worſhip to inculcate obedience to the Conſtitution.

The Firſt Conſul confirmed the wiſh expreſſed by the Archbiſhop.

The liſts of all the Members of the Colleges, Government, &c. were then read.

The Members of the Government are,
BONAPARTE, Preſident.
MELZI, Vice Preſident.
GUICCIARDI, Secretary of State.
SPANOCCHI, Grand Judge.

The Firſt Conſul invited the Vice-Preſident to place himſelf by his ſide. He took him by the hand and embraced him. This affectionate and ſpontaneous movement communicated a lively emotion to the whole aſſembly.

Citizen Prina ſaid—"If the hand that created and defended us will guide us, no obſtacle can ſtop us, and our confidence will be equal to the admiration with which the Hero to whom we owe our happineſs inſpires us."

The Firſt Conſul now broke up the ſitting, and returned to the Government Palace in the midſt of the acclamations of the united Ciſalpines and Lyoneſe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 6.

Extract of a Letter from Henry William Bayntun, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Cumberland, and Senior Officer, for the time being, of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Port Royal, the 11th of October, 1801.

A BRILLIANT little exploit was performed the other day by two boats of the Lark: A copy of Lieut. Johnſtone's (the acting Captain) Letter on that occaſion I think right to tranſmit; at the ſame time to remark, that Lieutenant Paſley has, in many inſtances, performed the like.

Lark, Port Antonio, 17th Sept. 1801.

MY LORD,

I arrived in this port yeſterday evening, having quitted my ſtation on Tueſday laſt for the purpoſe of landing ſome priſoners of war which we took in a Spaniſh

Spaniſh privateer ſchooner on the night of the 13th laſt. We had chaſed her the whole of the afternoon, cloſe in with the Cuba ſhore, till dark, when ſhe took ſhelter within the Portillo Reefs: I immediately ſent Lieut. Paſley with the yawl and cutter; Mr. M'Cloud, midſhipman, and ſixteen men in each.

About half paſt ten Mr. Paſley found her at anchor in the place he expected; ſhe was waiting the attack in readineſs, which ſhe commenced by a diſcharge from one nine and two four-pounders, which ſeverely wounded ſeveral in each boat.

Notwithſtanding, they boarded, and after a ſhort but ſevere conteſt, they carried her. She proved the Eſperance, from St. Jago, which port ſhe left on the 18th of Auguſt, and ſince that time had taken the Eliza ſloop and Betſey brig belonging to Kingſton. She was commanded by Joſeph Callie; and from the beſt accounts I have been able to collect ſince, ſhe had on board, when the action commenced, forty-five men, twenty-one of whom were killed, and ſix wounded. The Captain and all the Officers were amongſt the former.

On our part we have to lament the loſs of John Jones, coxſwain of the cutter, who was killed early in the action, Mr. M'Cloud and twelve ſeamen wounded.

I have been able to land the priſoners under the ſecurity of the garriſon, having promiſed to take them again on board on my way to Port Royal. And I am much indebted to the Commanding Officer, Major Cod, of the 60th, who has had the goodneſs to receive, under the care of their ſurgeon, Mr. M'Cloud and four others, who are thought to be the moſt dangerouſly wounded: I ſhall ſail immediately, and loſe not a moment to regain my ſtation.

I am, my Lord, &c.

(Signed) J. JOHNSTONE.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, *Jan.* 24.—Letters from Lyons, of the 11th, ſtate as follow:—

"The wiſhes of the Lyoneſe are fulfilled: the Firſt Conſul is within their walls! The eagerneſs to receive him was general, as the effuſions of joy and admiration were univerſal.

"This day all the Conſtituted Authorities, and the Public Functionaries, waited on the Miniſters of the Home Department. The proceſſion commenced moving at two in the afternoon, agreeably to the orders iſſued for the occaſion by the Prefect, Counſellor of State, and by General Duheſme; the Deputies went as far as the aſcent of Balmont, where the Firſt Conſul arrived at eight o'clock. While proceeding to the city, thouſands iſſued from every quarter to welcome the French Hero, and to exclaim, "*Vive* Bonaparte!"

"The Firſt Conſul's carriage was in the centre of a brilliant corps of cavalry.

"An immenſe number of lighted torches attended the proceſſion. The ſtreets through which the Chief Conſul paſſed, the triumphal arch, and the whole of the bridge, were illuminated. When the Firſt Conſul alighted at the Palace, he found, on the ſecond landing-place of the great ſtair-caſe, the following inſcription:

"On the 12th of January, of the 10th year,
BONAPARTE,
The Conqueror and the Peace-Maker,
arrived in this City, and reſided in this Palace.
Five Hundred Ciſalpine Deputies,
who came to meet him,
eſtabliſhed (under his auſpices)
the laws and deſtinies of their native land.
At his preſence,
the Arts acquired freſh vigour in this City;
Commerce reſumed its priſtine ſplendor;
and the grateful Lyoneſe,
wiſhing as they formerly did to Antonius,
exclaimed,
"May his happineſs prove equal to his glory!"

Jan. 13.—"The Firſt Conſul gave audience this day to the Conſtituted Authorities, introduced to him by Citizen Najac, Counſellor of State, Prefect of the Department, in preſence of the Miniſter of the Home Department. All the military corps in Lyons were preſented to him by General Duheſme, commanding a diviſion. Eight individuals of the different Conſtituted Bodies delivered, ſeverally, appropriate harangues on the occaſion. They all breathed the moſt profound veneration for, and the moſt unequivocal attachment to, the perſon of the Firſt Conſul. The auguſt Magiſtrate, while he received the Public Functionaries with all that affability which characteriſes

him, addreſſed theſe Citizens perſonally, and made ſuch obſervations to them, as proved how well acquainted he is with the different branches of adminiſtration: he dwelt on the intereſts of trade in a ſcientific manner.

"The Members of the Conſulta were alſo introduced by M. de Marawalchy, their Miniſter. He ſpoke to them in Italian, concerning whatever could have reference to the happineſs and the proſperity of their Republic. His ſpeaking to them in their own idiom, the amenity of his manner (without, however, committing his dignity as the head of a great people), filled the Ciſalpine Conſulta with admiration, and inſpired them with ſenſibility. The audience laſted from noon to ſeven in the evening. When a deputation of the Lyoneſe cavalry was preſented to the Firſt Conſul, by General Duheſme, he enquired, with ſome eagerneſs, if the greater part of them were not merchants' ſons, and if they ſerved at their own expence; and when it was mentioned, that they wiſhed that a guard for the Firſt Conſul's perſon ſhould be formed from their ſquadron, he made the following anſwer, which does infinite honour to the young Citizens of Lyons, and will, no doubt, long remain impreſſed upon their memory—"I accept the offer, and ſhall always be happy to ſee ſuch people about me."

"A grand fete was given, on the 15th, in the name of the Prefect, and of the three Mayors, to the Firſt Conſul.

[See the Plan of the Conſtitution for the *Italian Republic*, page 144.]

Jan. 19.—This day the Firſt Conſul viſited the different manufactories, and ſhewed a degree of intereſt in examining the minuteſt details of their productions.

A Deputation from Bourdeaux, compoſed of Citizens Letellier, Mayor, and Partarieu Lafoſſe, Member of the Prefecture of the Department of Gironde, have preſented to the Firſt Conſul the following Addreſs:

Bourdeaux, Jan. 6.

"GENERAL CONSUL,

"Lyons enjoys your preſence. Bourdeaux aſpires to the ſame honour. Complete the happineſs of the Ciſalpine, and come and fulfil the wiſhes of the inhabitants of the Gironde, before you are reſtored to the wiſhes of the Pariſians. You will ſee a Department that owes to you, together with all France, the return of its proſperity and commerce. If gratitude to you, General Conſul, be a duty in all Frenchmen, how much ought your preſence in the midſt of us to increaſe our ſatisfaction, and embelliſh our proofs of reſpect, eſteem, and affection! The Public Functionaries, organs of the Department of the Gironde and the City of Bourdeaux, know too well how to feel, to be able to expreſs themſelves at greater length. Their pen tranſmits their deſire to you, General Conſul, but it leaves to their heart the care of proportioning the gratitude to the benefit. We ſalute you with reſpect."

The Firſt Conſul expreſſed his thanks for this mark of attachment from the City of Bourdeaux; and announced it to be his intention to viſit, as ſoon as circumſtances would permit him, the different parts of the Republic, and particularly the City of Bourdeaux.

According to a letter from Conſtantinople, a Convention has been entered into between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte, by which the Engliſh are admitted for three years to the exerciſe of certain excluſive privileges in their trade to the Levant. This Convention is expected to be objected to by the French Government; as, in the Preliminary Treaty between Turkey and France it was ſtipulated, that the latter ſhould be admitted to an equal participation of the commercial privileges granted to the moſt favourite nations. This Treaty, however, is ſtated not to have been ratified by the Porte, but, inſtead of it, the project of another, the ſpirit and tenor of which is not ſtated, has been diſpatched to Paris. The Engliſh, who have conferred upon the Turkiſh Government ſo many important advantages, have unqueſtionably a right to expect ſome return for their extenſive ſervices.

Some days before the murder of the Pacha of Belgrade, Muſtapha, the Janiſſaries formally renounced their obedience, declaring, at the ſame time, that they would only acknowledge as their maſter him for whom they held Belgrade, of which he would ſoon take poſſeſſion. On the 27th of December, which was the laſt day of his life, about two in the afternoon, three of the boldeſt Janiſſaries of the three hundred who guarded the entrance of the

chamber

chamber of the Pacha, with a menacing voice, aſked him, "Where are your treaſures?" at the ſame time putting a piſtol to his breaſt. Scarcely had the Pacha ſilently anſwered his queſtion, by pointing to ſome coffers in the chamber, when he fell lifeleſs on the ground, by the diſcharge of the piſtol in the hand of the Janiſſary, who immediately cut off his head, and threw it on a table which ſtood near him.

The King of Spain has iſſued a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of all foreign (French excepted) merchandize into his dominions.

By the terms of a Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Algiers, which was ſigned December 17th, all the old commercial and political relations between the two Powers are to be renewed; all the goods belonging to the French African Company, that were ſeized, are to be reſtored; all French ſlaves are to be ſet at liberty; and, in future, no French ſubject is to be made a ſlave, unleſs taken fighting againſt the ſubjects of the Dey.

The Court of Stockholm has ſent a ſquadron of frigates, under the command of Baron Cederſtrom, into the Mediterranean, in order to blockade the port of Tripoli.

A melancholy event lately took place at Modena.—A number of ſoldiers lodged at the houſe of the Marquis Campori. Their cartouches by ſome accident caught fire. The ſoldiers, the Marchioneſs of Campori, and ſeveral domeſtics, periſhed by the exploſion.

The Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America was finally ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 19th of December, and promulgated by the Preſident on the 21ſt.

By the American ſhip Jean, which has arrived at Falmouth, we learn the following particulars reſpecting the late inſurrection in St. Domingo; the Jean ſailed from Port au Prince on the 8th December:—"About the end of November, Touſſaint's relation, the ſecond in command, revolted againſt him at Cape François, and maſſacred about 300 Whites. Touſſaint immediately marched againſt him from the South, and made him and all his family priſoners; and, after a ſummary trial, he was ſentenced to be blown from the mouth of a cannon, which was inſtantly executed. Several Commanders who were inimical to him ſhared the ſame fate.

"Touſſaint has amaſſed a vaſt treaſure. At Port-au Prince alone, the treaſury is ſuppoſed to contain forty millions of hard dollars. He has levied a duty of twenty per cent. on all imports and exports, and has upwards of 60 0 0 well-diſciplined troops. Touſſaint was aware of the French expedition deſtined to act againſt him; and was determined, it is confidently ſaid, to reſiſt their landing. He is well ſupplied with proviſions, and all kinds of warlike ſtores: every negro who is found idling is apprehended, and ſent to the plantation to which he belongs. He makes them work, and allows them one-fourth of the produce."

EGYPT.

The following are ſome farther particulars of the maſſacre of the Egyptian Beys:—"On the 22d of October, the Captain Pacha invited all the Beys to breakfaſt; and after many careſſes, propoſed to the whole of them to accompany him by water, in his own barge, to Alexandria, for the purpoſe of paying a viſit of ceremony to the Britiſh Commandant there. Accordingly the Beys, with great confidence, accepted the offer of civility, and went with him into his boat; but they were ſcarcely ſeated, when the Pacha made a pretext of ſtepping aſhore for a moment to his tent on a ſubject of buſineſs; and the boat inſtantly putting off, they were told they were arreſted, and were to be carried on board the Turkiſh ſhips of war to be ſent to Conſtantinople. One or two of them were prompted to make an effort to reſiſt, when they were inſtantly fallen upon, and the greater part of them moſt inhumanly put to death. Seven Beys and Agas, among whom were the principal Bey, Oſman; young Mahammed Alnadar, together with five other Beys and Agas, periſhed in the boat; the remainder, amounting to five, who eſcaped the general maſſacre, were ſent wounded as priſoners on board the fleet. About noon, an interview took place between the Pacha and the Britiſh Commander in Chief, when the latter expreſſed himſelf with horror on the abominable act, and quitted the Pacha with the ſtrongeſt ſigns of indignation; his Excellency inſtantly reſolved to demand the releaſe of the Mamelucks

Mamelucks (about 400), who were at this time ſurrounded in the Turkiſh camp: the immediate liberation of the Beys who had ſurvived; together with a reſtoration of the bodies of the murdered Beys. But the anſwers ſent to theſe requiſitions being equivocal and unſatisfactory, General Stuart was ordered to march with four regiments of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and ſome cannon, to enforce the demand; when his Highneſs the Pacha did not think it adviſeable to reſiſt the arguments of this formidable and perſuaſive embaſſy. The Mamelucks were releaſed and given up, with all their tents, horſes, camels, arms, baggage, &c. to the General; together with the bodies of their murdered Beys, each of which was found, upon examination, to be pierced with ten or twelve dagger or ſabre wounds. The Mamelucks, on receiving theſe remains of their maſters and benefactors, embraced them with the deepeſt and loudeſt tokens of deſpair; and the proceſſion, as they bore the bleeding corpſe to the Engliſh camp, was the moſt affecting imaginable. It was not, however, till the next morning that the Beys who ſurvived were given up. As they paſſed along the line of troops, in their way to the head quarters of the Commander in Chief, they were ſaluted by their deliverers; and, in the evening, they joined in the ſad ſolemn ceremony of the interment of their ſlaughtered brethren; at which the Commander in Chief, and all the General Officers, were preſent, with the tribute of every military honour, under the walls of Alexandria.

A letter from Egypt, after reprobating, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the maſſacre of the Beys, ſays—"On canvaſſing the circumſtances of this atrocious occurrence, the Commander in Chief learnt that it was only the counterpart of a ſimilar meaſure that had been adopted by the Grand Vizir, about the ſame period, at Cairo, where ten Beys (Ibrahim, and all thoſe of his party) had been arreſted, when they were at ſupper with him, for the purpoſe of being ſent to Conſtantinople.

ST. HELENA.

SUFFERINGS OF SOME DESERTERS.

We preſent our readers with the following ſingular and affecting narrative reſpecting ſix deſerters from the Artillery of the above Iſland. Their extraordinary adventures produced a Court of Inquiry on the 12th of December laſt, when John Brown, one of the ſurvivors, delivered the following account upon oath, before Captain Desfountain, Preſident; Lieut. B. Hodſon, and Enſign Young:

"In June, 1799, I belonged to the firſt Company of Artillery, in the ſervice of this garriſon, and on the 11th of that month, about half an hour before parade-time, M'Kinnon, Gunner and orderly of the 2d company, aſked me if I was willing to go with him on board of an American ſhip called the Columbra, Captain Henry Lelar (the only ſhip then in the Roads); after ſome converſation I agreed, and met him about ſeven o'clock, at the playhouſe where I found one M'Quinn, of Major Seale's company, another man called Brighouſe, another called Parr, and the ſixth Matthew Conway.

"Parr was a good ſeaman, and ſaid he would take us to the Iſland of Aſcenſion, or lay off the harbour till the Columbra could weigh anchor and come out. We went down about eight o'clock to the Weſt Rocks, where the American boat was waiting for us, manned with three of the American ſeamen, which took us alongſide the Columbra. We went on board—Parr went down into the cabin, and we changed our clothes after having been on board half an hour.

"Brighouſe and Conway propoſed to cut a whale boat from out of the harbour to prevent the Columbra from being ſuſpected, which they effected, having therein a coil of rope and five oars, with a large ſtone ſhe was moored by—this happened about eleven at night.

"We obſerved lanthorns paſſing on the line towards the Sea Gate, and hearing a great noiſe, thought we were miſſed and ſearched for. We immediately embarked in the whale boat, with about twenty-five pounds of bread in a bag, and a ſmall keg of water ſuppoſed to contain about thirteen gallons, one compaſs and one quadrant, given to us by the commanding officer of the Columbra—but in our hurry the quadrant was either left behind or dropped overboard.

"We then left the ſhip, pulling with two oars only to get a-head of her—the boat was half full of water and nothing to bale her out—in this condition we rowed out to ſea, and

lay off the Iſland, a great diſtance, expecting the American ſhip hourly.

"About twelve o'clock the ſecond day, no ſhip appearing, by Parr's advice we bore away, ſteering N. by W. and then N. N. W. for the Iſland of Aſcenſion, uſing our handkerchiefs as ſubſtitutes for ſails. We met with a gale of wind which continued two days—the weather then became very fine, and we ſuppoſed we had run about ten miles an hour. M'Kinnon kept a reckoning with pen, ink, and paper, ſupplied by the Columbra, as alſo charts and maps.

"We continued our courſe till about the 18th in the morning, when we ſaw a number of birds but no land. About twelve that day Parr ſaid he was ſure we muſt be paſt the Iſland, accounting it to be 800 miles from St. Helena. We then each of us took our ſhirt, and with them made a ſmall ſprit-ſail, and laced our jackets and trowſers together at the waiſtband to keep us warm, and then altered our courſe to W. by N. thinking to make Rio de Janeiro, on the American coaſt. Proviſions running very ſhort, we allowed ourſelves only *one ounce* of bread for *twenty-four hours* and *two mouthfuls* of water.

"We continued until the 26th, *when all our proviſions were expended.* On the 27th M'Quin took a piece of bamboo in his mouth to chew, and we all followed his example. On that night, it being my turn to ſteer the boat, and remembering to have read of perſons in our ſituation eating their ſhoes, I cut a piece off one of mine; but it being ſoaked with ſalt water, I was obliged to ſpit it out, and take the inſide ſole, which I eat part of, and diſtributed to the reſt, but found no benefit from it.

"On the 1ſt of July Parr caught a dolphin with a gaff that had been left in the boat. *We all fell on our knees, and thanked God for his goodneſs to us.* We tore up the fiſh and hung it to dry, about four we eat part of it, which agreed with us pretty well. On this fiſh we ſubſiſted till the 4th, about eleven o'clock, when finding the whole expended, bones and all, Parr, myſelf, Brighouſe, and Conway, propoſed to *ſcuttle* the boat, and let her go down, to put us out of our miſery; the other two objected, obſerving that God, who had made man, always found him ſomething to eat.

"On the 5th, about eleven, M'Kinnon propoſed *that it would be better to caſt lots for one of us to die, in order to ſave the reſt*; to which we conſented. The lots were made. Wm. Parr being ſick two days before with the ſpotted fever, was excluded. He wrote the numbers out, and put them in a hat, which we drew out blindfolded, and put them in our pockets. Parr then aſked whoſe lot it was to die—none of us knowing what number we had in our pocket—each one praying to God that it might be his lot. It was agreed that No. 5 ſhould die; and the lots being unfolded, M'Kinnon's was No. 5.

"We had agreed that whoſe lot it was ſhould BLEED HIMSELF TO DEATH; for which purpoſe we had provided ourſelves with nails ſharpened, which we got from the boat. M'Kinnon with one of them cut himſelf in three places, in his foot, hand, and wriſt; and praying God to forgive him, died in about a quarter of an hour.

"Before he was quite cold, Brighouſe with one of thoſe nails cut a piece of fleſh off his thigh, and hung it up, leaving his body in the boat. About three hours after we all eat of it—only a very ſmall bit. This piece laſted us until the 7th. We dipped the body every two hours into the ſea to preſerve it. Parr having found a piece of ſlate in the bottom of the boat, he ſharpened it on the other large ſtone, and with it cut another piece of the thigh, which laſted us until the 8th, when it being my watch, and obſerving the water, about break of day, to change colour, I called the reſt, thinking we were near ſhore, but ſaw no land, it not being quite day light.

"As ſoon as day appeared, we diſcovered LAND right a-head, and ſteered towards it. About eight in the morning we were cloſe to the ſhore; there being a very heavy ſurf, we endeavoured to turn the boat's head to it, but being very weak we were unable—ſoon after the BOAT UPSET!! Myſelf, Conway, and Parr, got on ſhore. M'Quin and Brighouſe were drowned!

"We diſcovered a ſmall hut on the beach, in which were an Indian and his mother, who ſpoke Portugueſe, and I underſtanding that language, learnt that there was a village, about three miles diſtance, called Belmont—this Indian went to the village, and gave

information that the French had landed, and in about two hours the Governor of the village (a clergyman) with ſeveral armed men, took Conway and Parr priſoners, tying them by their hands and feet, and ſlinging them on a bamboo ſtick, and in this manner took them to the village. I being very weak, remained in the hut ſome time, but was afterwards taken.

"On our telling them we were Engliſh, we were immediately releaſed, and three hammocks provided—we were taken in them to the Governor's houſe, who let us lay on his own bed, and gave us milk and rice to eat; but not having eaten any thing for a conſiderable time, we were lock jawed, and continued ſo till the 23d, during which time the Governor wrote to the Governor of St. Salvador, who ſent a ſmall ſchooner to a place called Porto Seguro, to take us to St. Salvador. We were conducted to Porto Seguro on horſeback, paſſing through Santa Croix, where we remained about ten days; afterwards we embarked; and on our arrival at St. Salvador, Parr, on being queſtioned by the Governor, anſwered, that our ſhip had foundered at ſea, and we had ſaved ourſelves in the boat; that the ſhip's name was the Sally, of Liverpool, and belonged to his father, and was laſt from Cape Corſe Caſtle, on the Coaſt of Africa, to touch at Aſcenſion for turtle, and then bound for Jamaica. Parr ſaid he was the Captain.

"We continued at St. Salvador about thirteen days, during which time the inhabitants made up a ſubſcription of 200l. each man. We then embarked in the Maria, a Portugueſe ſhip, for Liſbon; Parr as Mate, Conway Boatſwain's Mate, myſelf, being ſickly, as paſſenger. In thirteen days we arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Parr and Conway ſailed for Liſbon, and I was left in the hoſpital. In about three months, Captain Elphinſtone, of the Diomede, preſſed me into his Majeſty's ſervice, giving me the choice of remaining on that ſtation, or to proceed to the Admiral at the Cape. I choſe the latter, and was put with ſeven ſuſpected deſerters on board the Ann, a Botany Bay ſhip, in irons, with the convicts. When I arrived at the Cape, I was put on board the Lancaſter, of 64 guns. I never entered. I at length received my diſcharge, ſince which I engaged in the Duke of Clarence as a ſeaman: I was determined to give myſelf up the firſt opportunity, in order to relate my ſufferings to the men of this garriſon, to deter them from attempting ſo mad a ſcheme again!"

[In attending to the above narrative, as ſimple as it is affecting, we cannot help noticing the juſtice of Providence, ſo ſtrikingly exemplified in the melancholy fate of M'Kinnon, the deluder of theſe unhappy men, and the victim of his own illegal and diſgraceful ſcheme. May his fate prove a memento to Soldiers and Sailors, and a uſeful though awful leſſon to the encouragers and abettors of deſertion!]

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 28.

JOSEPH WALL, Eſq. late Governor of Goree, was, after being twice reſpited, brought out from Newgate, and executed purſuant to his ſentence. (*See his Trial*, p. 74.)

About eight o'clock in the morning he aſcended the ſcaffold, dreſſed in apparel far inferior to his condition—an old light brown mixed coat and black velvet collar, pantaloons, and ſlippers; he held a handkerchief in his hand; and his appearance produced a very powerful ſenſation in the public mind: he was received with *three diſtinct huzzas* on coming out: this appeared to agitate him much. He converſed for a few moments with the Ordinary, and begged that he might not be pulled by the heels. This Dr. Ford communicated to the executioner, who, in whatever manner he received it, affixed the knot on the *back* of the priſoner's neck. The ſcene on the eve of being exhibited was one of the moſt ſolemn and impreſſive ever exhibited in the hiſtory of this country: an example, never to be forgotten, of the impartiality and vigilance of our ſyſtem of criminal law, was on the point of being preſented. This was enough to command the reſpect even of the multitude, and to reſtrain every appearance of tumult or diſorder. It is with ſincere concern, therefore, we have

have to mention, that the populace, at the moment when the rope was put about the neck of the wretched criminal, raiſed another ſhout,—we do not mean to ſay of ſavage triumph at the death of a fellow-creature, but ſurely of very reprehenſible exultation at the ſight of ſo ſolemn an event. We are willing to believe, that it was merely a ſpontaneous expreſſion of their deteſtation of inhumanity, and their approbation of the impartial diſtribution of juſtice in the puniſhment of a crime at which Nature revolts: but ſtill we cannot help ſaying, that it was contrary to the well-known feeling and compaſſion which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes the Britiſh character. The conduct of the unfortunate perſon was in the firſt inſtance firm, diſcovering no ſymptom of extraordinary emotion. This expreſſion of the public opinion ſeemed, however, to ſhake his fortitude; he turned to the executioner with ſome agitation, and requeſted him, without delay, to finiſh the puniſhment. He was accordingly launched into eternity, and appeared for twenty minutes to ſuffer great pain. The handkerchief, which is uſually dropped as a ſignal for the executioner to perform his duty, was held firm till the body was carried off.

Previous to his trial, though he was allowed two hours a day, from twelve to two, to walk in the yard, he did not once embrace this indulgence; and, during his whole confinement, never went out of his room, except into the lobby to conſult with his Counſel. He lived well, and was at times very facetious, eaſy in his manners, and pleaſant in converſation; but during the night he frequently ſat up in his bed and ſang pſalms, overheard by his fellow priſoners. He had not many viſitors; his only attendant was a priſoner, who was appointed for that purpoſe by the turnkey. After the trial, he did not return to his old apartment, but was conducted into a cell. He was ſo far favoured as not to have irons put on; but a perſon was employed as a guard to watch him during the night to prevent his doing violence to himſelf. His bed was brought to him in the cell, on which he threw himſelf in an agony of mind, ſaying, it was his intention not to riſe until they called him on the fatal morning. The Sheriffs were particularly pointed and preciſe in their orders with reſpect to confining him to the uſual diet of bread and water preparatory to the awful event. The priſoner, during a part of the night, ſlept, owing to fatigue and perturbation of mind. The next morning his wife (who had lived with him for the laſt fortnight) applied, but was refuſed admittance, without an order from one of the Sheriffs. She applied to Mr. Sheriff Cox who attended her to the priſon. From the time of his firſt reſpite, until twelve o'clock on Wedneſday night (the 27th), he did not ceaſe to entertain hopes of his life. At eleven o'clock that night, Mr. Kirby went into the cell, with the man who was appointed to ſit up with him. He enquired if any news had arrived? He was told, None. He, however, expected a reſpite till twelve o'clock: none then arriving, after the laſpe of near an hour, he enquired particularly whether the machine, in being brought out of the preſs yard, would make a great noiſe, and enquired at what time? The attendant, being unwilling to diſcompoſe his mind, pretended to be ignorant of thoſe matters. About two o'clock in the morning, he ſaid to the two men who had conſtantly attended him in the condemned cell ever ſince ſentence, "'Tis a very long night; I wiſh much for the particular period when I am doomed to ſettle my laſt accounts." In a few minutes after, he obſerved, "I moſt earneſtly requeſt that I may not be pulled by the legs when I am ſuffering; but that the fatal cord may be placed properly, and that I may be allowed to depart as fairly and eaſily as is conſiſtent with my ſentence." He fell aſleep between four and five o'clock, and did not hear the noiſe of the fatal machine, which was brought out at five o'clock, although it ſhook the whole priſon; but about twenty minutes after, a mail-coach going by, he ſtarted, and ſaid, "Is not that the fatal ſcaffold?" The ſame perſon ſaid, "No;" obſerving, that it was the mail, and he might hear the horn blow with it. He did not go to ſleep again: he aſked many other queſtions; particularly whether, being a tall man, he could not avoid the jerk in the falling of the ſcaffold? although it was done, he apprehended, to diſlocate the neck of the ſufferer, and put him ſooner out of pain.

By the Executioner miſplacing the rope, however, it appears that he muſt have been tortured for near half an hour before he expired.

The body of the unfortunate Governor was not expoſed to public view, as uſual in ſuch caſes. Mr. Belfour, Secretary of the Surgeons' Company, applied, we underſtand, to Lord Kenyon, to know whether ſuch expoſure was neceſſary; and, finding that the forms of diſſection only were required, the body, after thoſe forms had paſſed, was conſigned to the relations of the unhappy man, upon their paying fifty guineas to the Philanthropic Society.

Governor Wall was deſcended from a good family in Ireland; and entered into the army at an early age. He had riſen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel when he was made Governor of the Iſland of Goree, on the Coaſt of Africa. In 1797 he returned to this country, and had reſided for ſome time paſt at a Nurſeryman's, near Tottenham-court-road, under the name of Thompſon, where none but his moſt intimate friends were ever ſuffered to ſee him. Mrs. Wall, we are told, was ſiſter to the late Lord Seaforth; great intereſt was exerted with the utmoſt vigour to ſave Mr. Wall; and the petitions preſented to the King were numerous, as well as from powerful quarters; but his Majeſty, with great firmneſs, reſiſted every application, and inſiſted that juſtice ſhould take its courſe.

It is rather a curious coincidence, that, at three equally diſtant periods in the interval of forty years, the late unfortunate Mr. Wall roſe firſt into notice—was at the zenith of his power—and terminated his career by an ignominious death. The firſt in 1762, when he fought with great bravery and effect at the reduction of the Havannah, which occaſioned his ſubſequent promotion; the ſecond in 1782, when, with the rank of a Field Officer, and Governor of the Iſland of Goree, he unhappily committed thoſe acts which led to his deplorable cataſtrophe; and 3dly, after a long exile, with very precarious means of ſubſiſtence, in 1802, when he expiated thoſe offences by an ignominious death.

FEB. 7.—In the morning, between two and three o'clock, one of the Margate hoys belonging to Mr. Sackett, heavily laden with corn, which was ſtowed both in the hold and on deck, and ſeveral paſſengers on board, beſide the crew, (conſiſting of the maſter and four ſeamen), was overtaken by violent guſts of wind, between Birchington and Reculver. She firſt unſhipped her rudder on the ſands; when becoming unmanageable, ſhe kept continually ſhipping the moſt heavy ſeas, and was carried by the violence of the ſurf towards the beach; at this awful period ſhe kept rolling and pitching; and the crew, from their wiſh, if poſſible, to preſerve the lives of their paſſengers, particularly thoſe of the women and children who were on board, barred down the hatchways; ſhortly after this, the veſſel ſtruck on the beach and filled; a tremendous ſea breaking over her in all directions, which waſhed nearly the whole of thoſe on deck overboard; and, dreadful to relate, 23 perſons, conſiſting of men, women, and children, periſhed. The ſufferers were principally inhabitants of Margate and its vicinity. Nothing could preſent a more awful ſpectacle than the repeated arrival at Margate, on Sunday, of various carriages with the bodies of the ſufferers from the wreck. The names of the people loſt are as follows:

Of *Margate*.—1. Mr. John Goodborn, Captain.—2. Mr. George Bone, carpenter.—3. * Mr. Henry Thornton, ditto.—4. Sarah Thornton, his wife.—5. Henry Thornton, their ſon, aged 13 years.—6. Mrs. Crow,—7. Thomas Edmunds, aged nine years, ſon of Mr. Thomas Edmunds, White Hart Inn.

From *Margate*.—8. Miſs A. Smith Neſbitt, No. 5, Holles ſtreet, Clare-market, London.—9. Mrs. Owen, No. 57, Rathbone Place, London.—10. Elizabeth Wood, of Little Chelſea, her ſervant.—11. Mary Hoof, of Rotherhithe.—12. Sarah Watſon, of Folkſtone, ſervant at the White Hart, Margate.

From *Ramſgate*.—14. Robert.—15. Sarah Jones, No. 6, Vere ſtreet, Clare-market, London, both ſervants to Miſs Miller.—16. Robert Melville, of London, Hoſtler.—17. —— Fornden, of Guildford, from Mr. Pierce's, ſhoemaker.—18. —— Butcher's boy, from Mr. Spurgeon's—19. An American ſailor, who ſaid he had been caſt away before.

From *Broadſtairs*.—20. Mrs. Jacobs—21. Mrs. Field, both of Broadſtairs.—22. John Taylor, ſon of John Taylor, ſhipwright of Wapping.—23. John Beazley, No. 9, Liſſon ſtreet, near Paddington.

* Mr. Thornton has left a family of ſix helpleſs orphans, all very young, to bewail their loſs.

A Gentleman

A Gentleman who ſigns himſelf a *Friend to the Navy*, has lately ordered 10,000l. to be given to Greenwich Hoſpital, and a like ſum to the Cheſt at Chatham. The liberal donor is at preſent unknown; but the money was in the three per cent. conſolidated fund, and has been already paid, through a confidential perſon, with the moſt ſcrupulous ſecrecy.

A ſhort time ſince ſome of the police patrole, in the evening, ſtopped two men in Coldbath-fields, with a baſket in which were the bodies of a woman and child; the man who was carrying the baſket threw it down and eſcaped; the other was taken, but obliged to be diſcharged for want of evidence. The man who eſcaped was afterwards diſcovered to be a grave-digger belonging to the church-yard from whence the bodies had been ſtolen; he was therefore indicted ſeparately for ſtealing three bodies, with the ſhrouds; and on ſearching his houſe, upwards of 150 ſhrouds, together with the body of a child, were found concealed in the privy, which was ſituated in the church-yard. On Tueſday he was apprehended on warrants of indictment, and brought before the ſame Magiſtrates; when, having no perſon preſent to become bail for him, he was committed to priſon. It is ſaid to be an abſolute fact, that on ſearching the church-yard, the body of a woman was diſcovered without a head, which, it is ſuppoſed, had been cut off for the ſake of a very fine ſet of teeth. Even the ſcrews had been taken from many of the coffins. From the number of empty graves, it is computed that nine out of every ten bodies buried there were ſtolen.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL CROSBIE, of the 22d regiment, to Miſs Thomas, daughter of George White Thomas, M. P. for Chicheſter.

A. M. Lawſon De Cardonnel, eſq. of the 21ſt light dragoons, to Miſs Lucy Weſton, daughter of the late Mr. Weſton, prebendary of Durham.

At Edinburgh, John Stein, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Buſhby.

John Henry Hobſon, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Twigg, of Guildford-ſtreet.

Samuel Young, of North Audley ſtreet, eſq. to Miſs Ann Biggs, of Drury-lane Theatre.

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. to Miſs Bouverie.

James Walker, eſq. to Miſs Apollonia Larkins, of Blackheath.

Iſaac D'Iſraeli, of the Adelphi, to Miſs Baſevi, of Billeter-ſquare.

The Rev. Mr. Tilt to Mrs. Newnham, widow of George Newnham, eſq.

Charles F. Egan, eſq. to Miſs Anne Boteler.

Lord Sinclair to Miſs Chiſholme.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 25, 1801.

MRS. HESTER CHAPONE, at Hadley, in her 75th year, author of "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," 2 vols. 12mo. 1773, and "Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe," 12mo. 1775.

JAN. 13, 1802. Dr. Alexander Frazer, miniſter of Kirkhill, Scotland.

At Tedenham, Glouceſterſhire, in his 79th year, the Rev. William Seys, A. M.

16. Mr. John Walford, of Garlick-hill, apothecary, in his 75th year.

17. In Dublin, Samuel Dick, eſq. in his 69th year, lately governor of the Bank of Ireland.

19. The Rev. John Robertſon, author of the Diſſertation on the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, and many other works.

At Edinburgh, Mary Clara Lady Elibank.

22. At Chertſey, Mr. Laurence Porter, a conſiderable brewer.

Mr. Duncan M'Andrew, late of the cuſtom-houſe.

John Willes, eſq. of Aſtrop Houſe, Northamptonſhire.

Lieutenant Colonel George Dacre, late of the Hampſhire ſencible cavalry.

Mr.

Mr. Robert Henderſon, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

The Rev. T. Thwaites, B. D. rector of Seagrave, Leiceſterſhire, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

23. At Elvington, in the county of York, aged 85, Mrs. Sanderſon, mother of the late Sir James Sanderſon, bart. lord mayor of London in 1792.

At Pinner, William Miles, eſq. formerly a colonel in the army.

At Drumgellavie, near Pitmain, in his 77th year, Baillie Donald Macpherſon. He was enſign under the Pretender, and preſent at the battles of Preſton, Penrith, and Falkirk. He afterwards eſcorted this Prince through Ariſaig, and ſaw him on the borders of Sky.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Bliſſe, vicar of Oxford and Yarniſcombe, in Devonſhire.

24. Lady Jane Courtenay, aunt to the Marquis of Bute, in her 79th year.

At Bedgbury, Kent, John Cartier, eſq. formerly governor of Bengal.

At Briſtol, aged 29, the Rev. Francis Davis, LL.D. juſtice of peace for the county of Monmouth.

25. Mr Cox, copper-plate-printer, in Beam's-buildings.

At Blackheath, Mr. Seymour Stocker, formerly of Limehouſe, brewer, aged 78.

William Clutterbuck, eſq. of Buſhey, Hertfordſhire.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

28. Sir Henry W. Sheridan, bart. of Elford Houſe, Kent.

The Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare. (See p. 209.)

29. Thomas Walker, eſq. ſerjeant-at-law, and accountant-general of the court of chancery.

At Fulham, Captain Henry Collins, in his 78th year.

Mr. John Plaſkett, of Garlick hill.

Mrs. Martin Leake, widow of Stephen Martin Leake, eſq. aged 87.

30. John White, eſq. deputy-clerk of the committees of the houſe of commons.

At Edinburgh, Mr. George Maclaurin, writer, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Dreghorn.

The Rev. Samuel Cooper, B. A. rector of Weſt Raiſin, in Lincolnſhire, and curate of the donatives of Upwood and Ramſay, in Huntingdonſhire, in his 81ſt year.

Dr. George Wallis, of Red Lion-ſquare. He was editor of Sydenham's Works, and author of a Treatiſe on the Gout, and other approved medical works. He formerly reſided at York, where he produced on the Stage "*The Mercantile Lovers*," a dramatic ſatire, 8vo. 1775. He alſo was the author of "*The Juvenilia*" a ſatire, 4to. 1773, and "Perjury," a poem, 4to. 1774.

31. James Abercromby, eſq. of Belfield, Scotland.

At Iſlington, Captain John Winterſ. gill Piercy, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mr. Harry Michie, late of the Book office, Eaſt India Houſe.

The Rev. Chriſtopher Robinſon, D. D. rector of Albury, in Oxfordſhire.

Lately, Mrs. Golding, of Hilton in Cleveland, in the 112th year of her age.

Lately, the Rev. John Cook, LL.B. vicar of Fen Stanton cum Hilton, in Huntingdonſhire.

FEB. 1. Paul Vaillant, eſq in his 87th year, formerly bookſeller in the Strand, and ſheriff of London and Middleſex in 1760.

Mr. Henry Houſe, late of Pall Mall.

Mr. Thomas King, at Cutlers Hall.

At Brereton, Staffordſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot.

2. At Colcheſter, Robert King, eſq. captain of the royal regiment of artillery.

Kenneth Callendar, M. D. youngeſt ſon of John Callendar, eſq. of Craigforth, in Scotland.

At Edmonton, Mr. Thomas Wood, aged 72.

John Mayo, eſq. of Bath.

At Twickenham, in his 89th year, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis Agar, Lord Mendip.

Roger Tremells, eſq. of Northumberland ſtreet, Strand.

At Bath, the Right Hon. Almar Lowry Corry, viſcount Belmore, of Ireland.

3. At Spalding, in Lincolnſhire, Theophilus Buckworth, eſq.

The Rev. George Watſon Hand, archdeacon of Dorſet, rector of St. George Botolph lane, vicar of St. Giles Cripplegate, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Saliſbury.

At Bath, the Rev. Richard Hele, B. D. rector of Rotherfield Grays, in Somerſetſhire, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

4. At Briſtol, Charlotte, counteſs of Leiceſter.

5. At Highgate, Mr. George Penton, in his 66th year.

Lately, at Greenwich, Daniel Peter Layard, M. D fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Gottingen, and F. A. S. S. in his 82d year, formerly phyſician to the princeſs dowager of Wales. He was admitted at Cambridge in 1733, a ſtudent

a ſtudent in medicine at Paris in 1741, 1742, but graduated at Rheims in 1742; a licentiate of the College of phyſicians 1752. He was author of (1) An Eſſay on the Nature, Cauſes, and Cure of the Diſtemper among the horned Cattle. 8vo. 1757. (2) Eſſay on the Bite of a Mad Dog. 8vo 1763. (3) Account of Somerſham Water. 8vo. 1767. (4) Directions to prevent the Contagion of the Jail Diſtemper. 8vo. 1772. (5) Pharmacopœia in uſum Gravidarum, puerperarum et Infantum recens Natorum. 8vo. 1772, and ſeveral papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Lately, near Milton, Kent, George Auguſtus Delanoe, eſq. late commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Ann.

6. At Derby, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Manlove.

Mr. George Cocking, regiſter of the ſociety of arts and ſciences at the Adelphi. He was author of (1) WAR, an heroic Poem. 8vo. 1760. (2) The Conqueſt of Canada; or, The Siege of Quebec: an hiſtorical Tragedy. 8vo. 1766. (3) Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce: a Poem, 8vo. 1768.

At Perth, James Duncan, eſq.

7. At Aſhwell, in Rutlandſhire, in his 68th year, the Rev. Robie Sherwin, forty-five years rector of that pariſh, and formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1756. M. A. 1759.

8. Mr. Robert Gunſtone, of Lomon's-pond, Southwark.

At Glaſgow, Dr. William Lockhart, miniſter of St. Andrew's Church, in that city.

Mr. Richard Bland, of Bromley, Middleſex.

Lately, at Cadhay, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the Right Hon. Thomas lord Graves. (See a portrait and account of this Nobleman in our Magazine for September 1795.)

Lately, at Edinburgh, aged 78, Dr. William Spence.

9. Aubrey Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, earl of Burford, baron of Heddington, and baron Vere, of Hanworth, in Middleſex; born June 3, 1740; married, May 4, 1763, Catharine, daughter of the late Earl of Beſborough, who died Sept. 4, 1789, and by whom he has left ſeveral children.

Mr. Theyer Townſend, Blackwell Hall factor, in his 76th year.

Lately, in Percy-ſtreet, in his 65th year, William Browne, eſq. late governor of Bermuda, and formerly one of his majeſty's council at Boſton.

Lately, at Bath, Henry Hall, eſq. of the county of Armagh, Ireland.

11. In the Tower, Enſign Carrington Paterſon, of the third Weſt India regiment.

The Rev. Henry Gabel, rector of Standlake, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College.

Lately, at Winſlow, Bucks, Jane Walker, better known by the appellation of Little Jenny, in her 57th year. When living, ſhe meaſured only thirty three inches in height.

13. At Paddington, Joſeph Johnſon, M. D.

Robert Reynolds, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

The Rev. John Bull, rector of Inworth and Pentlow, and a magiſtrate for the county of Eſſex.

14. At Hornſey, Mr. William Lennox, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings.

At York, the Rev. John Fountayne, D. D. upwards of fifty years dean of York.

Lately, in his 88th year, the Rev. Samuel Alderſey, of Alderſey Hall, Cheſhire.

Lately, at Glaſſthrop, Nottinghamſhire, Thomas Seals, a peaſant, who had attained to the 106th year of his age.

16. At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Dr. Markham, rector of Whitechapel.

17. Lady Anſtruther, of Fifeſhire, mother of the chief juſtice of Bengal.

William Adams, eſq. of Green-lane, South Mims, in his 55th year.

18. At Wade's Mill, Hertfordſhire, Mrs. Buller, wife of John Buller, eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Ely.

George Innes, eſq. late of Madras.

Thomas Bury, eſq. of Colleton, in the county of Devon.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DEC. 16, 1800. At Hurryhur, Captain Charles William Maxwell.

DEC. 6, 1801. Mr. Thomas Mills, ſecretary to Rear-Admiral Montagu, on the Jamaica ſtation.

SEPT. 22, 1801. At Dominica, the Rev. David Richie, a native of Perth, rector of Roſeau, in the Iſland.

SEPT. 1801. On the Iſland of St. Helena, Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy, late ſtorekeeper of that ſettlement.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1802.

Day	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5perCt	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
25	189½	68¾	68¼	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	213½	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	68¾	68⅛ a ⅜	85⅛	98⅛	99¼	20	—	—	67⅝	12 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	189	68¼	68 a ⅛	85⅛	98¼	99¼	20	—	—	67⅞	12¼	214	—	—	4s. pr.	—	—	—
28	190	68¾	68¾ a ⅜	85⅜	98⅛	99⅜	20	—	—	67⅞	12¼	213½	—	—	5s. pr.	—	—	—
29	190	69	68⅞ a 69	85⅜	98¼	99¼	20	—	—	68	12⅛	213	—	—	4s. pr	98½	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	190	69⅛	68½ a ¾	85¼	98½	99⅜	20	5 3-16	—	68	12¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	191	69⅜	68⅝ a ⅞	85⅞	98⅞	99¾	20⅛	5 5-16	—	68½	12¼	213¼	—	—	6s. pr.	—	—	—
4	—	69⅛	68½ a ¾	85⅞	99	99⅞	20⅛	5 5-16	—	68¼	12⅜	—	—	—	6	99	—	—
5	190¼	69½	68¾ a 69	86⅛	99½	100⅛	20 3 16	5 5-16	—	68⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	69½	68⅞ a 69	86⅛	99½	100½	20 3-16	—	—	—	12 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	69½	68⅞ a 69	86¼	100	100¾	20 3-16	—	—	68⅝	12 5-16	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
9	—	69⅜	68⅞ a 69⅛	86⅜	100	100⅞	20 5-16	5⅜	—	68⅞	12 5-16	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
10	—	69⅞	69⅛ a ⅜	86⅞	100⅛	101	20 7-16	5⅜	—	68¾	12 5-16	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
11	191¼	69⅞	69¼ a ½	87	100⅛	101⅛	—	—	—	—	12⅜	214½	—	—	—	100¼	—	—
12	—	70¼	69⅜ a ⅝	87¼	100¼	101⅜	20 9-16	—	—	69⅛	—	215	—	—	8s. pr.	—	—	—
13	—	70¼	69⅜ a ¼	87⅜	100⅜	101¾	20⅝	—	—	69¼	12 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	70⅜	69¼ a ⅞	87½	100¾	101⅞	20⅞	5⅛	—	69⅜	12 7-16	—	—	—	8s. pr.	—	—	—
16	—	70⅜	69⅜ a ⅞	87¾	100¾	102	20⅞	5⅛	—	69¼	12½	—	—	—	—	101	—	—
17	—	70	69⅜ a ½	87¾	100⅜	101⅝	20 9-16	5⅛	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	192	70⅛	69⅜ a ⅝	87⅜	100⅜	101¼	20½	—	—	69⅛	12 7-16	214¼	—	—	—	100¼	—	—
19	191	69½	68 a 69	86¼	100	—	20 5 16	—	—	68⅔	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	69¼	68⅝ a ¾	86⅛	99¾	101	20 5-16	—	—	68⅛	12⅜	213¾	—	—	—	99¾	—	—
22	191	69¼	68⅝ a ⅞	86⅛	99⅜	101	20¼	5⅛	—	68⅛	—	—	—	—	7	100	—	—
23	190½	69¼	68¼ a ¾	86⅛	99¼	100⅞	20¼	—	—	68	12⅜	213½	—	—	—	—	—	—

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